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MADAGASCAR

3000 YEARS

The Confederate Kingdom of King Manasseh and the Seven Tribes of Jacob (1353 BC – 2025 AD)

Volume I. The Origin of the Provinces, Regions and Districts.

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Foreword.

I am not a traditional historian. I became a historian out of passion and a sense of duty. I hold a PhD in Organic Chemistry and a PhD in Physical Sciences from the University of Sciences and Techniques of Languedoc, Montpellier, France. I am a former researcher at the Laboratory of Physical Organic Chemistry and Applied Chemical Kinetics, CNRS, National Graduate School of Chemistry, Montpellier, France. I am of French and Malagasy heritage, and I have made Montpellier my home.

The meaning of words is an exact science. It's like organic chemistry; there are "functions," and you can synthesize various molecules by following very precise rules. To understand the meaning of words, you absolutely must know history through specialized articles, be fluent in several languages, and have a good grasp of geography. Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic from 1871 to 1873, said, "Give me the meaning of words, and I will write the history of the world." He was a man of exceptional intelligence. I say, "I will give myself the meaning of words, and I will write the history of the world for you." It's incredible, but it's true: Adolphe Thiers was right. However, understanding the meaning of words remains "intellectual gymnastics" without the support of archaeological evidence. I am bringing archaeological artifacts with Proto-Malagasy script, from the same family as Proto-Sinaitic script, and a three-thousand-year-old fortress capable of housing 20,000 soldiers, made of reconstituted stone dating back to the Bronze Age. These archaeological artifacts and the fortress were crafted by highly intelligent people, as they were made of reconstituted stone similar to unreinforced concrete. This reconstituted stone also contained traces of DNA from the founders of the Indian Ocean islands, along with bone powder mixed with the Bronze Age concrete. All Malagasy people descended from the Seven Tribes of Jacob can verify that their DNA is comparable to that of the Seven Tribes of Jacob. All Malagasy people descended from Job, from Hazo the 5ththsons of Nahor, of Shechem the son of King Hamor, of Mena the Minister of the Pharaohs, of Ruka the equivalent of Ryukyu of Southern Japan can do the same.

Archaeology, with its support for understanding words, allowed me to identify the following historical enigmas. Were the Bronze Age Sea Peoples truly real or a myth? Was Abraham real or a religious invention? Where did the tribes of Madagascar come from? Before dying, Abraham had his household in order; all his children became kings. Who were these kings and what kingdoms did they create? Who was Joseph, the Prime Minister and Father of Pharaoh in the Bible? Were Hagar and Keturah, Abraham's last two wives, truly "slaves" in the modern sense of the word? Were Zilpah and Bilhah, Jacob's two concubines, truly "slaves" in the modern sense of the word? Did all 12 Tribes of Israel experience slavery in Egypt, or only 5? Where are the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel scattered? Who are the nations of a multitude of nations promised to Abraham?

In the year 1665, Sieur Etienne de Flacourt said "*The nation (called Madagascar by the inhabitants of the country, Madecase) of which I wish to speak, believes in the One God, Creator of all things, honors Him, reveres Him, and speaks of Him with great respect, giving Him the name of* ***Zahanhare****She has no idols, nor any temple, and whatever sacrifices she makes, she addresses them all to God.*Who is this three-thousand-year-old "Monotheistic" country? Sir Etienne de Flacourt added further down, *"Especially since, having the practice of circumcision, they have no trace of Islam, do not know Muhammad or the Caliphs, and refute the followers as Kaffirs and lawless men, do not eat from them, and do not enter into any alliance with them. They celebrate and observe Saturday, not Friday, like the Moors, and have no name similar to those they bear."*Why were Madagascar and the Madagascans spared by "Mecca"?

This volume on the History of Madagascar focuses on the origin of the Provinces, Regions, and Districts of Madagascar. All the Patriarchs of the Bronze Age named the territories they acquired after themselves. All the Provinces, Regions, and Districts of Madagascar from the Bronze Age bore the names of their founders. For Madagascar, this was Joseph of the Bible, also known as the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Job (Youya) and the Richest Job, who had founded Madagascar as early as 1380 BC.

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1. The Spiritual Organization of the 1erConfederate Kingdom of Madagascar.

The proto-Malagasy people worshipped only one invisible God. No idols had interfered in the lives of the Malagasy for over three thousand years. This one God was referred to indiscriminately as Andriamanitra, Zanahary, or Andriananahary. The Great Prophets came from the lineage of**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (also known as Joseph of the Bible and Job or Ob, the illustrious son of Uz). The Assembly of the Great Prophets was designated by "Kelimalaza" for over three thousand years. The Great Healer, a specialist in medicinal plants, was from the lineage of Ampy or Huppim, the proto-Jew, the 9ththBenjamin's son. His name was "Sampy" or "Sa-Ampy," which in ancient Egyptian means "the eldest son of Ampy, also known as Huppim." All Malagasy people also practiced circumcision. All Malagasy people consider themselves children of Terah, the father of the three brothers Abraham, Nahor, and Haran. They call themselves "Taranaka" or "Terah Anak" or "Sons of Terah." Anana, the eldest son of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the proto-Jewish Manasseh. Anana was the first ruler of the first Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. **You**ssef- **Ya**Yuya, Chancellor to three successive Pharaohs, was a Prince of Mitannian or Padan Aram origin from the Bible.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was also 1erProphet of the God Yahweh, the God Amun, and the God Min. In Egypt, Anana was Viceroy and Prophet. Anana was the Admiral of the Danan (D-Anana) fleet, which was part of the Sea Peoples of the Bronze Age. Danana (Daneen) means "Anana's Gate" in ancient Egyptian.

1.1. Andriamanitra, Zanahary and Andriananahary, the One God of the Malagasy people.

For the Malagasy people, Andriamanitra, Zanahary, and Andriananahary refer to the same invisible God, creator of all things. The Malagasy did not recognize any other gods besides their One God.

The reasons for the first exile of the Hebrews to Madagascar were religious in nature. Anana, the eldest son of Chancellor Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya**Joseph (Hawai) was a prophet of the god Amun and he worshipped one god known by two names, the Egyptian name Amun and the Hebrew name Yahweh. Joseph's brothers lived in the port of Avaris, the Pi-Ramses of the Bible. They worshipped their one God, Yahweh. With the rise of Pharaoh Amenhotep IV (1353-1336 BC), polytheistic Egypt became monotheistic, worshipping the Egyptian god Aten, represented as a solar disk. All those who did not worship Aten went into exile. Six tribes of Jacob left Egypt: Manasseh, Dan, Gad, Issachar, Asher, and Benjamin. Later, the tribe of Ephraim left Egypt after the death of Mutnodjemet in the 2nd century BC.ndedaughter of Ephraim. Seven Tribes of Jacob were at the origin of the Provinces, Regions and Districts of Madagascar. Children of Job and Hazo were also involved.

The Ruka, who were the first thalassocracies in world history, had brought all these indomitable people back to Madagascar. Their exile was prolonged because other events prevented them from returning permanently to Egypt. Around the year 1305

In BC, the enslavement of the Hebrews began in Egypt under Pharaoh Horemheb after the death of Queen Mutnodjemet. Horemheb was, however, the son-in-law of Ananah (Manasseh) and Ay (Ephraim). Amenia, Ananah's eldest daughter, was the firsteraHoremheb's wife. Amenia died, Mutnodjemet, the 2ndeAÿ's daughter had become the 2ndndeHoremheb's wife at his coronation as Pharaoh. Later, other Pharaohs increasingly mistreated the Israelites of Avaris, the Pi-Ramses of the Bible. All firstborn sons were massacred on the orders of Pharaoh Ramses II (1238 BC). Yet, the Ramessides were descended from a female line of Ananas/Manasseh. General Pharaoh Ramses IerHe was the husband of Siatra, the second daughter of Ananna. The war of liberation of the children of Jacob manifested itself through the creation of the Confederation of the Sea Peoples, which regularly attacked Egypt and all of Palestine. The Assembly of the Sea Peoples was created for the liberation of the children of Jacob and Nahor, oppressed in Egypt and throughout the Mediterranean Sea. The exile lasted two centuries (1353 BC–1157 BC).

Anan/Mane/Manasseh had been Chancellor of Lower Egypt (Bity in Egyptian) and the second prophet of the god Amun (Aman). The Egyptians referred to the god Amun as "the Hidden One," a god not represented by any object. Amun was a god of the Theban region. The god Amun had become the principal deity of the royal line and the national god of all Egypt during Anan's lifetime. This occurred during the 18thth
Dynasty of the line of Pharaohs of Egypt. The god Amun (Aman) was the lord of eternity, the lord of the heavens, the king of the gods, the lord of the gods. During the time of Anana, the power and wealth of the priests of the god Amun surpassed that of the kings and princes. The god Amun was also considered the Lord of wealth or Lord of abundance. Some remarks are already necessary after these few words. If we break this word down into Egyptian, it gives "Adjuna-Amon-Nitra" or "Andriana-Aman-Nitra" or "Andriamanitra" or even "Lord Amun is God." For the Chancellor of Egypt, or of Bity in the Egyptian language of the time, he was the prophet of "Lord Amun Nitra." The Egyptian term for Lower Egypt is the word Bity. Mount Ibity or*I-Bity*Located in the Highlands of Madagascar and reaching an altitude of over 2250 meters, the commune of Ibity is a rural Malagasy commune in the Vakinankaratra Region. It is currently a site operated by the Holcim cement plant. It is without any false pretense that I assert that it was Manasseh-Anan who introduced the god "**Andriamanitra**»in Madagascar. Let's take a brief look at all these names that we still find in Madagascar today. The name for God in Malagasy is "Andria-AMAN-nitra". Manasa, Anenina, Zafy-Nitra, Asa-Nitra, La-Nitra, i-Bity, and Andriamanitra are still names and words used by all Malagasy people today. In Malagasy, Zafy means "descendant of" or "lineage of," while in Egyptian, "Nitra" means God. Therefore, Joseph, also known as Yuya, was considered by Pharaoh to be of God's lineage or a descendant of God, and he called him "Zafy-Nitra" or "Tsaph-Nath" or "Tsaph-Nitra" from the Bible. For all Malagasy people, "lanitra" or "la-Nitra" means Heaven or

The place where God dwells. It's worth noting that the term aman (amin) is ubiquitous in everyday language, as these two words are equivalent to "and" and "to." Father and mother is translated as ray aman-dreny instead of ray sy reny, ox and goat as omby aman'osy instead of omby and osy. At what time is translated as amin 'ny firy.

ZanaharyThe name "Za-Nahary," derived from the combination of the two words, also designates the One God for the Malagasy people. "Za-Nahary" and "Jah-Nahary" are equivalent and mean "Jah-Creator." Jah is Jehovah, the God Yahweh of the Hebrews.

"**Andriananahary**»or “Andriana-An-Nahary,” meaning “Lord-An-Creator,” was assimilated to the two previous names “Andria-Aman-Nitra” and “Za-Nahary,” both associated with the Creator God. Manasseh-Ananah was both Egyptian and Mitannian through his parents; his father, Tsaph-Nitra (Youya), was of Mitannian-Hebrew origin (from the city of Haran), while his mother, Ash-Nitra (Tuya), was of Egyptian origin. Mitanni was also known as Naharina or Naharina. The Mitannians also had a god named “An,” creator of all things. It was therefore quite natural that Manasseh-Ananah assimilated the god Amun, the god An, and the god Jah into a single, all-powerful God.

Chancellor Yuya-Joseph had been taught from childhood that there was only one God who created the universe, and that this was the one and only god, AN of the Sumerians, AN of the Naharina, Jah of the Hebrews, or Amun of the Egyptians. AN was the most important of the gods in Sumerian, then Assyrian and Babylonian mythology; he personified the sky and the constellations. The name AN or ANU means sky, and he reigns over the celestial realms. He was the God par excellence, the supreme God, the sovereign God who ruled the entire universe: gods, spirits, and demons obeyed him; he presided over the assembly of the gods and the immortal beings. Embodying power and justice, AN thus combined all the symbols of sovereignty; he had become the supreme god of authority. In ancient times, states and cities whose names end in AN all worshipped the god AN (Yerevan, Haran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Iran, etc.). Joseph's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather worshipped the sole god of their ancestor, who was none other than the supreme god AN of the Mitanni or JAH of the Hebrews. ZA-Nahary or ZA-creator (in Malagasy), also known as Andriana-AN-Nahary or Lord AN creator (in Malagasy), had also been passed down through Manasseh-Anana.

The term AN or Anina in Malagasy (phonetic an'n) refers to the unknown or the invisible. Thus, an object that belongs to no one is said to belong to An'n. Even simple questions always begin with AN. "Whose object does this belong to?" is said in Malagasy "AN'iza io zavatra io?".

It may seem presumptuous to claim that the Malagasy worshipped only one god known to the ancient Egyptians as Amun, the Sumerians as An, or the Hebrews as Jah or Za. But this is the reality and the truth. Other Sumerian gods were also known to the Malagasy, such as the god Anaka, which in Malagasy refers to children or descendants.

1.2. The Great Original Prophets of Madagascar: Kelimalaza and Sampy.

Kelimalaza, or "Kely-Ma-Ala-Uts," means the children of Kely, also known as Ephraim, the children of Manasseh, the children of Bela or Ala, the eldest son of Benjamin, and the children of Uz. In Ancient Egypt, Ay, also known as Ephraim, and Anan, also known as Manasseh, were also Prophets of Amun, like their father Yuya, also known as Joseph in the Bible. In Ancient Madagascar, the children of Benjamin were also Prophets, in addition to their import-export activities. Job, the illustrious son of Uz, was universally recognized as a friend of the God who created all things. The original Kelimalaza encompasses the Prophets descended from Joseph, Benjamin, and Job. This was the Assembly of Great Prophets. It lasted for 3,000 years. The colonists distorted the historical reality concerning the Great Prophets of Madagascar. Kelimalaza had been reduced to an idol, even though the inhabitants of the Great Island had never worshipped any idol for over three thousand years. Kelimalaza was never an idol.

Sampy or “Sa-Ampy” or “Sa-Huppim” means in ancient Egyptian “eldest son of Ampy alias Huppim”. Ampy (Huppim) was on the 9ththBenjamin's son. Anana and Benjamin had left Ancient Egypt for politico-religious reasons. They refused to worship the Sun God ordained by Pharaoh Akhenaten/Amenhotep IV. Their descendants never reduced their God, "Zanahary" or "Jehovah, Creator of all things," to a mere idol; that was nonsense. In reality, Ampy's eldest son was a scholar, a specialist in medicinal plants. Ampy and his descendants had passed on to the ancient Malagasy people a knowledge spanning three millennia. Medicinal plants were reduced to "tapakazo," or "pieces of wood," by the colonists. In reality, they had changed "Sampy" to "Henri Perrier de la Bathie," who became the leading botanist of the French colonial era in Madagascar. A knowledge spanning three millennia had been enslaved for two centuries. Today, all Malagasy people recognize the virtues of their medicinal plants.

2. Genesis of the six Provinces of Madagascar (1380 BC-1113 BC).

2.1. The first six Provinces of Madagascar (1380 AC - 1353 AC).

The English and French colonists inherited the ancient administrative structure of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. They did not alter the pre-existing internal borders between each tribe. The colonists did change some place names to suit their own purposes: Taolagnaro became Fort-Dauphin, Toamasina became Tamatave, Antsiranana became Diego-Suarez, and so on. However, collective memory resisted colonization. On Réunion Island, all ancient names were erased in favor of the names of Christian saints, such as Saint Peter and Saint Andrew.

The 1erThe King of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar practiced a policy of apartheid for his viceroys. Each patriarch ruled independently. King Anana, the eldest son of Chancellor Youya, also known as Joseph of the Bible, was previously viceroy of

Lower Egypt. He was also the Foreign Minister of Amenhotep III, the 9thth Pharaoh of the 18ththDynasty. Mane was his name as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manasseh was his proto-Jewish name, and Anan was his Egyptian name. Anana and Anina were their Malagasy names. King Anana organized the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar in the same way he had administered the Egyptian nomes. The provinces, or nomes, were administered hereditarily by local princes. The ruling princes of each province had considerable latitude in their organization and internal affairs. However, ruling princes who rebelled against the king suffered severe consequences for their insubordination, including sanctions that could extend to the redistribution of border lands at their expense. King Anana also had full oversight of the relationships between his subordinate "princes." The king's "eyes and ears" were the chancellors or viceroys; there were twelve of them in Madagascar. The six Ancient Provinces of Madagascar were under the control of 12 Viceroys. Each Province was under the direct jurisdiction of two Viceroys.

The six ancient provinces of Madagascar were created around 1380 BC by 6 Patriarchs and bore the following names: Youya, Mena, Rouka (Androka), Uts (AnUts), Zanga and Ombe (UtsOmbe) (see Figure No. 1).**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was Joseph from the Bible. Mena was the Minister of Finance and Land Management for the Pharaohs; Mena was married to one of Job's three daughters. Ruqa was from the thalassocracy of the high seas during the Bronze Age. Uz was the eldest son of Nahor; Job, the illustrious Prophet of God, was descended from Uz. Zanga was the eldest son of Anga; Job's African name was Anga. Ombe referred to the cattle pens or the Director of Cattle Pens of a Kingdom.

I have at my disposal the archaeological piece made of reconstructed stones from this three-thousand-year-old map. This piece contains the DNA of King Manasseh, also known as Anana.

Youya or**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the Chancellor to three Pharaohs of Egypt. He was also the uncle of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and the father of Queen Tiye. Amenhotep III was the daughter of a Mitannian princess (Padan Aram of the Bible) named Mutemwia, also known as Dinah of the Bible. He was the only Chancellor of Ancient Egypt who was also a "Father of a Pharaoh." Yuya was also the son-in-law of a certain Job, who had remarried a certain Hely, the former Ra-Hely of the Bible. Hennuttawi, also known as Keren of the Bible, one of the daughters of the Job-Hely couple (also called Gobel, Jabaly, Anga-Hely, or Angola), had married Mena, the Minister of Finance and Land Management of Ancient Egypt. The three daughters of the Job-Hely couple were the half-sisters of Chancellor Yuya. Mena and Yuya were brothers-in-law. Two of Mena's three daughters had been the two wives of Anan and Ay, the two sons of Youya.

N-Uts (Nosy), N-Oub (Nubia), G-Oub (Geb) designated Job, the native of Uts. The letter N was the royal mark of Eber and Reu, the ancestors of the Hebrews (Eber-Reu).

Zanga, or Z-Anga, meaning descendant of Anga, was the eldest son of Job-Hely. Zanga had married Akoua African princesses. Subsequently, Zanga inherited their step-

The descendants of the Job-Hely couple in Black Africa were involved in the copper and other precious stone mining during the Bronze Age. Anga means "Mr. Most Fortunate," and in Malagasy, it is said "Ny vola mo maha-Ra-Anga." Angola, also known as Anga-Ola, Ka-T-Anga, and T-Anga-Nyika, were among the lands of the Job-Hely couple's descendants in Black Africa. The seafaring descendants of Anga were also referred to as "Manga" or "M-Anga." The African thalassocracy descended from Anga was designated as "M-Anga" and "M-Akoua." They were part of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples.

In Madagascar, Androka or Rouka was the land of the Rouka or Ruqq Thalassocracy, known to all the Pharaohs of Egypt. It was the Rouka who discovered Madagascar, then inhabited by a population of unknown genealogy. The Rouka called them "Mukkei" or "Mikea," meaning "without genealogy."

The northernmost point of Madagascar was Cape Bob-Omby or B-Ob-Omby. Bobomby means the House of the Director of the Herds of Ob or Job. Bobomby and Tsihombe are synonymous. Bobomby was the northern cape and Tsihombe the southern cape.

The highest mountain in northern Madagascar was Mount Bob, also known as B-Ob. This name means the House of Ob or Job. The massif is called Tsaratanana or Sarah-T-Anana, meaning the Territory of Anana, named after Sarah, Abraham's wife.

2.2. The six Provinces of Madagascar from 1353 AC - 1113 AC.

Upon the accession of Pharaoh Akhenaten-Amenhotep IV, half of the twelve tribes of Israel were forced to leave Ancient Egypt. King Amenhotep IV and his wife Nefertiti decreed that Egypt would become monotheistic. The sun god, Ra or Aten, was now the sole deity worshipped in Egypt. Freedom of religion was forbidden, and various communities hostile to this god left Egypt. A significant wave of immigration to Madagascar occurred between 1353 and 1336 BC. This migration was driven by politico-religious reasons. The organization of the kingdom changed; the six ancient provinces were modified in both name and size. Districts were created for each patriarch. Figure 2 corresponds to the second map of Madagascar. Figure 2 illustrates the changes to the six provinces. The Territory of Youya had been divided into five Provinces: Antananarivo, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Antsiranana, and Mahajanga. The three Territories of Uts, Rouka, and Mena had been combined into a single Province. A large portion of the northern part of the former Territory of Mena had been granted to the descendants of Zanga and other Tribes of Jacob.

Roughly, from 1380 BC to 1353 BC, in 27 years, the four ancient provinces under the jurisdiction of Menna (son-in-law of the Job-Hely couple), Anosy (one of the Job couple's sons), Tsihombe (another Job-Hely couple's son), and Rouka (the original Thalassocracy) were united into a single province under the jurisdiction of Thola and Eri. Thola was the eldest son of Issachar.

Eri was the 5ththsons of Gad. The children of Leah and Bila descended from Jacob had become Viceroys of Madagascar.

Figure 1. First Map of Madagascar and its six Provinces 1380 BC to 1353 BC (In
(reconstituted stones from the Bronze Age)

The two other Ancient Provinces under the jurisdiction of Youya and the Zanga descended from the Job-Hely couple had been redrawn into five Provinces: Antsiranana, Mahazanga, Fianarantsoa, Antananarivo and Toamasina.

Figure 2. Change of the six Ancient Provinces into six New Provinces. 1353 BC

2.2.1. The ancient Province of Antsiranana (Aser, Manassé).

The ancient province of Antsiranana (Aser-Anana) came under the jurisdiction of the children of Aser and Anana. Makir, Anana's son from his first marriage to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple, became Viceroy of Madagascar. Makir still holds the vast Makira Plateau in northern Madagascar today. The children of Aser also became Viceroys of Madagascar. The children of Zilpa and Rahely (Rachel), descendants of Jacob, also became Viceroys of Madagascar. In effect, Antsiranana became a proto-Jewish territory.

2.2.2. The ancient Province of Mahazanga (Manasseh, Joseph, Job).

The ancient province of Mahazanga (Ma-Youya-Zanga) belonged to Manasseh, son of Youya, and to Zanga, the eldest son of Job and Hely. Zanga had several African wives. Nowadays, the word "Zanga-Zanga" or "Mijangajanga" is synonymous with adultery or someone who is unfaithful. Anana's father-in-law was Mena, who was a direct descendant of the General-Architect Twaré or Toara, who had modernized the ancient fortress of Bouhen of the Thutmose Pharaohs. Anana, also known as Manasseh, was of mixed Mitannian and Egyptian heritage. Anana's first wife was also of mixed Egyptian and Mitannian heritage. At that time, the Jewish Nation did not yet exist; only Mitanni and Amurru were known. Boina, or Bouhen, had been chosen by the

Mena's son-in-law was the name given to the inhabitants of part of this new province. The Zanga (Z-Anga), or African descendants of the eldest son of the Job-Hely couple, were descended from Akoua African princesses originating from present-day Angola or Anga-Ola. The Akoua sailors bore the name Makoua or M-Akoua. Mahazanga was under the dual jurisdiction of the Viceroys descended from Anana and the African Akoua descendants of the eldest son of the Job-Hely couple. De facto, Mahazanga became a proto-Jewish-Angolan territory (Makoua).

2.2.3. The ancient Province of Fianarantsoa (Manasseh, Ephraim, Eri son of Gad, Abraham).

Fianarantsoa, or Eph-An-Eri-Shu (Ephraim-Anana-Eri-Shuttarna), was under the jurisdiction of four Patriarchs: Ephraim, Anana-Manasseh, Eri, and Shuttarna Jr., also known as Benjamin. Ephraim, the proto-Jew, was Kely the Mitannian, Fa (Fia) the Malagasy, or Ay the Egyptian. General Ay became Viceroy of Madagascar. Anana the Egyptian, or Mane the Mitannian, or Manasseh the proto-Jew, became King of Madagascar. Eri the 5th$_{th}$Gad's son had become Viceroy of Madagascar. Benjamin, the proto-Jew, was referred to by the ancient Malagasy as Behenjy. Benjamin had become Viceroy of Madagascar. The cemetery of the proto-Jews and their descendants who died in Madagascar is located in Ambondrombe, not far from Ambalavao. Soavina or Shu-Hevi, the son of Dina and Prince Hevien, son of King Hamor, had become Viceroy of Madagascar. De facto, Fianarantsoa became proto-Jewish territory.

2.2.4. The ancient Province of Antananarivo (Manassé, Arivo).

Antananarivo, or An-T-Anan-Rivo, means territory given by Anana to the children of the Anana-Rivo couple. Anana was the daughter of General Arivo, the Merina of the Mitannian Land Force and chariots. General Arivo commanded 1,000 chariots drawn by one or two horses. The name Merina, or Marry-annu, referred to the young men who drove the chariots pulled by one or two horses. General Arivo's name was "Arivo," and his daughter was named "Rivo." General Rivo's daughter was Anana's second wife. The Mitannian General Arivo, or Ribou (ancestor of the Merina and some Hindi castes), was known from the Bronze Age. The Marry-annu clan left Ur with the Hyksos to occupy a large part of Palestine and Egypt for a century. The Marry-annu clan also occupied the Turkic territories of Myarina. Mari or Meri was the city of the "Marry-annu" clan in the Kingdom of Mitanni. In addition to Antananarivo, the "Marry-annu" clan also occupied "Marry-annu Siatra" or Maroantsetra, Fenoarivo or Fia-An-Rivo, etc. The Fort of Foulpointe was built during the reign of King Manasseh using repurposed Bronze Age stones. Chemical dating analysis could easily prove this. In fact, Anana's children from his second marriage to Rivo Zanaka, the daughter of General Arivo, became Viceroys of Madagascar. Njaka, the eldest son of Anana and Rivo Zanaka, became Viceroy of the capital city of Madagascar. "Manjakamiadana" or "Mane-Njaka-Miadana" was the residence of King Manasseh and his two sons from Rivo. Njaka and Miadana were the two sons of Anana and Rivo. Abimelki, Makir, Njaka and Miadana were half-brothers.

2.2.5. The ancient Province of Toamasina (Joseph, Wife of Joseph).

The ancient Province of Toamasina took its name from "Touya-Masina". Touya was the Egyptian wife of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Hvé (Youya). Chancellor Youya was also known as "Hasina" or "Masina" in Ancient Egypt. Hasina or Masina means "the favored one" of the Perfect God and the Pharaoh in Ancient Egyptian. The Pangalanes Canal, or "B-Anga-Ola-Anana," had been built over 3,000 years ago. B-Anga-Ola-Anan means "the House of the African descendants from the children of the couple Anga-Hely (Angola) and the descendants of Anana." It is worth noting that the Betsimisaraka, or "Uts-Mi-Serach," were descended from Angolans, descendants of Job, son of Uts, Mitannians, and Serach, the only daughter of Asher. Asher had also acquired vast copper and precious stone mines in Black Africa; his only daughter, Serach, was the husband of an African sovereign. This example was not unique; Mitannian princesses had been given in marriage to Pharaohs of Egypt.

Makir was the son of Manasseh and the granddaughter of Job-Hely. Makir was the first Viceroy of Madagascar, from Toamasina. Sérach, the daughter of Aser, also became Viceroy of Madagascar, from the East Coast.

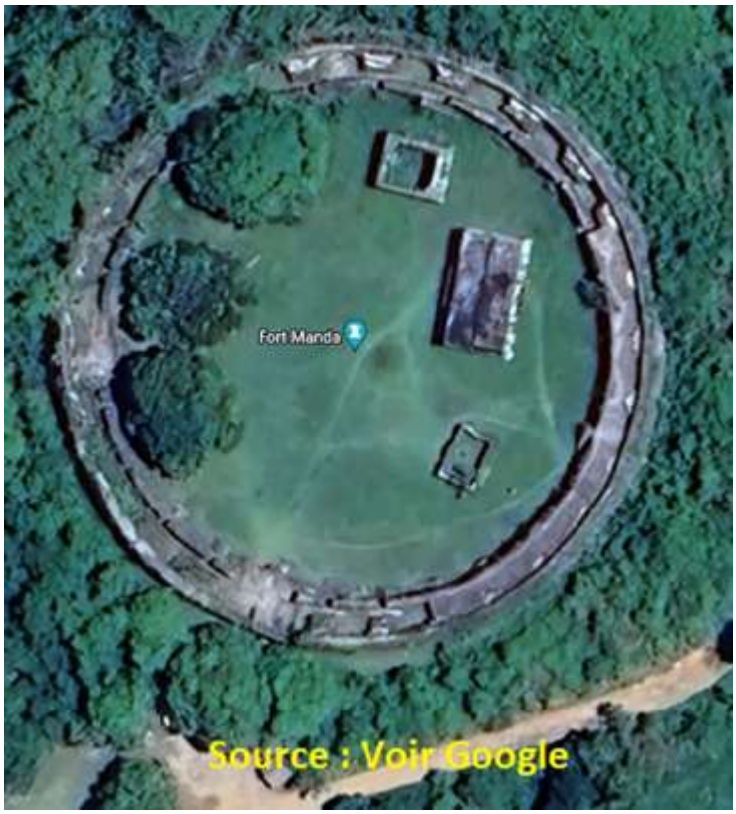


Figure No. 3. Manda, Fortress of Thola-Manassé-Job, of Foulpointe.

The archaeological artifact in Figure 3 is a fortress made of reconstituted stones and capable of housing 20,000 soldiers. The fortress, or "Manda" in contemporary Malagasy, and

In the ancient Mitannian language, it is located in Foulpointe on the East Coast, on the shores of the Indian Ocean. The ancient name of Foulpointe was "Tolongoina" or "Thola-Ongo-Ana" or "Thola-Anga-Anan." Tolongoina means "Thola, the eldest son of Issachar, Anga also known as Job, and Anana also known as Manasseh." The Fortress of Foulpointe was built and designed by three patriarchs: Thola, the son of Issachar; Job, the grandfather of the Angolans; and King Manasseh. This fortress is over 3,000 years old. Revisionists of Malagasy history did not imagine that Madagascar was three thousand years old; they "reduced" the age of the fortress to the era of Radama I.er, which does not exceed three centuries. Tola was the eldest son of Issachar, son of Jacob and Leah. Ananah was the 1erKing of Madagascar and Admiral of all the fleets of the Sea Peoples. Anana was the eldest son of Joseph, Chancellor of Egypt. The fortress of Thola and Anan is in the shape of an "Ayin" or "Eye".

2.2.6. The ancient Province of Toleara (Thola son of Issachar, Eri son of Gad).

The Ancient Province of Toleara or "Thola-Eri" was under the jurisdiction of two Viceroys: Thola, the eldest son of Issachar, and Eri, the 5ththIssachar was the 5th son of Gad.thson of the couple Léa-Jacob. Gad was the eldest son of the couple Zilpa-Jacob. The ancient Province of Toleara encompassed the three original Provinces of Mena, Uts, and Ombe. Mena, the Minister of Finance and Land Management of Egypt, was the husband of Hennouttaoui, the 3rdthThe daughter of the Job-Hely couple. Uts was the eldest son of Nahor. Job was descended from Uts; the names Job and Uts were used interchangeably to refer to Job the Mitannian, also known as Anga to the Africans. Ombe was the manager of the cattle pens for the Job-Hely couple. Uts-Ombe, Tsiombe, or Bob-Ombe were synonymous and designated the sons of Job who specialized in managing the cattle pens. The ancient province of Toleara was proto-Jewish.

3. Genesis of the Regions of Madagascar (1353 AC-1113 AC).

3.1. The organization of the Regions (1153 AC-1113 AC).

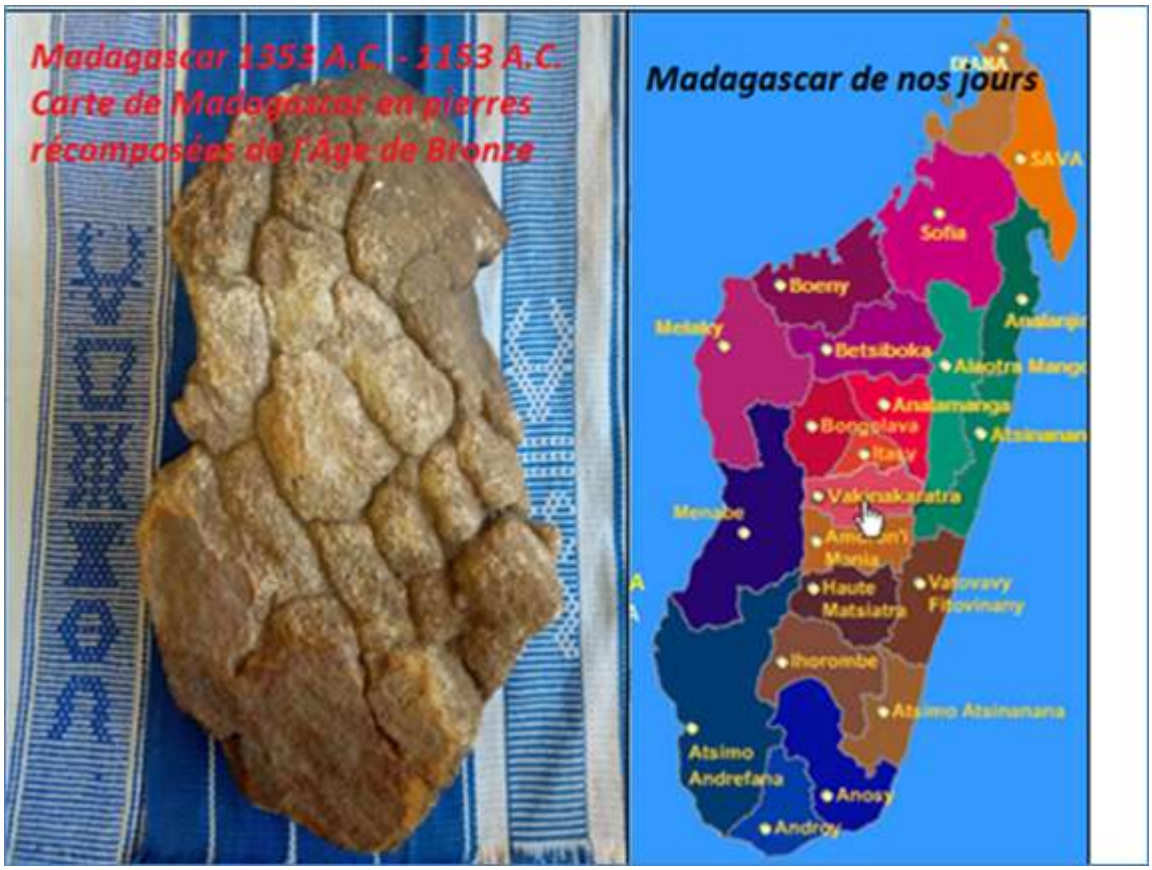
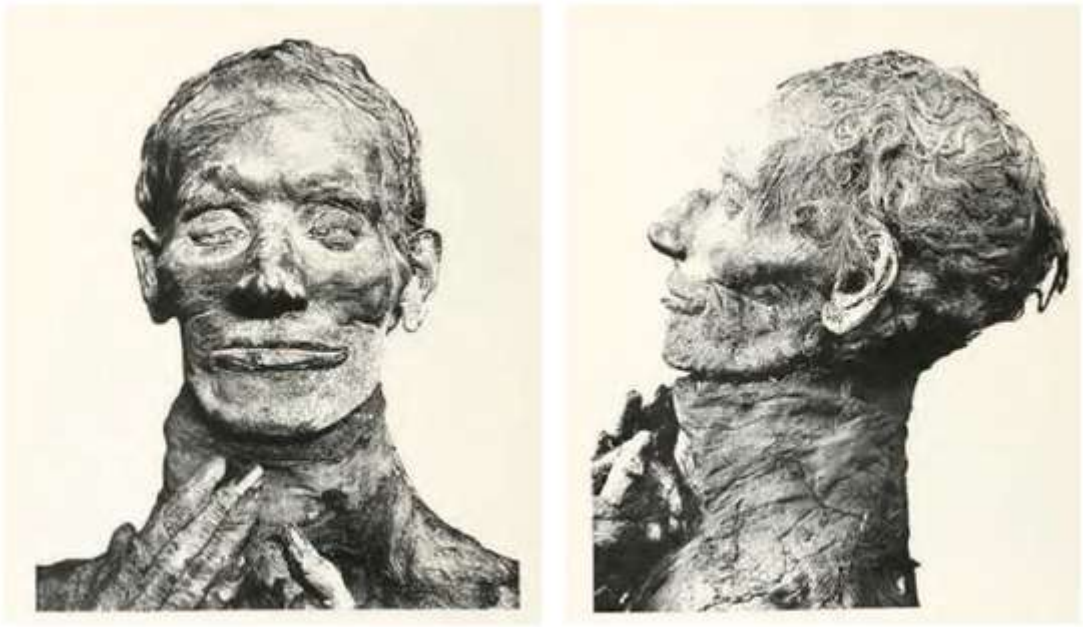


Figure 4. Map of Madagascar and its Original Districts in reconstituted Bronze Age stones

Figure 4 shows a map made of reassembled stones dating from the Bronze Age. This piece of reassembled stone contains, among other things, the DNA of Anana. DNA analyses of this piece can be easily compared with the DNA of the mummies of Chancellor Yuya and his wife Tuya, preserved in Egypt (Figures 5 and 6). Regions were granted to all the Patriarchs or Tribes that formed the Confederate Kingdom of Manasseh the Proto-Jew, also known as Anana the Egyptian. Traces of DNA from the 24 Patriarchs can be verified in each of the 24 Ancient Regions of Madagascar. Anana the 1 erThe King of Madagascar was a very intelligent man who left these DNA traces for future generations. King Anana was, among other things, the inventor of the Proto-Sinaitic script.



Youyou, CGC 511190, d'après Quibell J.E., *The tomb of Yuaa and Thuiu*, pl. LVII et LVIII

Figure 5. The Chancellor's MummyYoussef-Yahvé (You-Ya)

Touyou, CGC 511191, d'après Quibell J.E., *The tomb of Yuaa and Thuiu*, pl. LIX et LLX

Figure No. 6. Mummy of Tuya, the Egyptian wife of the ChancellorYoussef-Yahvé (You-Ya). The godmother (Neny-Touya) of all Malagasy people.

King Anana could also intervene directly in the affairs of his Princes (Vassals) in certain very important cases, such as those relating to the chiefs of the Fokotany, known as "Andriatany," "Lord of the lands given by An," or "Lord of the Fokotany."

Anana had given a very enviable position to the Chief of the Fokotany; it was King Anana himself who granted this position to certain leaders from each Tribe.

Tributes (Tribu-T) were levied annually from each local community; this contribution was called "Harana." Lot's father, Harana, was the brother of Abraham and Nahor, and he died in the land of the Chaldeans. Abraham and Nahor paid an annual tribute called "Harana" to provide for their nephew, Lot.

King Anana also granted land to his loyal followers, as he had distributed the Betsimitatatra Plain, also known as "Be-Uts-Mi-Tatatra" or "The House of the Dike Builders from Uts and Mitanni," to them. It was King Anana who had developed the Betsimitatatra Plain as early as the Bronze Age.

In foreign affairs, the King needed the unanimous support of his loyal subjects before committing the Kingdom. For wars of conquest abroad or wars to liberate loved ones, all the Tribes contributed to the war effort, both in terms of men and ships. Every able-bodied man in the Kingdom served as a reservist. The "Sea Peoples" of the Bronze Age were the military armada that ravaged all their adversaries.

There were several types of aristocracy in the kingdom. The Ruka were the thalassocracy of the kingdom. The Ruka were also part of the aristocracy of swordsmen; they were the ancestors of the samurai of the Ryukyu Islands in Japan. Samurai, or "Sa-Amurru-Ay," means the eldest son of Ay and the Amurru. Pajer, Ay's eldest son, had disappeared from the Egyptian political scene after the death of General Pharaoh Ay. Pajer was being groomed by his father to found the 19th thDynasty of the Pharaohs. Pajer had been neutralized, and no one knew what had become of him. In reality, Pajer had left with the Ruka (Ryukyu) to form the "Samurai" clan of the ancient Japanese. Kakaia, the youngest daughter of Joseph, had been the wife of Koto, the Prince of the Ruka (Ryukyu). The Japanese city of Kyoto was founded by Koto. The Clan of Job had succeeded in installing General Horemheb as their last and 15thPharaoh of the 18thth Dynasty. Horemheb and his successor Paramessou were the Egyptian grandsons of Job. The Merina, or Marry-annu, belonged to the aristocracy of swift chariots drawn by one or two horses. The Nubians were in the aristocracy of archers, whom the Ramessides called the "Nine Bows." The Washshu and Ribou, or Rivou, were in the aristocracy of fortress and irrigation dike builders on the plains. The Noro were in the aristocracy of administrators and judges. The Siwa were in the class of high priests. The Erindrano were in the aristocracy of terraced irrigation. There were several types of aristocracy, and it was hereditary.

The word Nubia derived from "N-Ub." The letter "N" was the royal insignia of Eber and Reu, the ancestors of Abraham and Nahor. Ob, also known as Job, had been the official exploiter of ancient Black Africa for its copper, iron, and precious stone mines. Present-day Sudan was the inheritance bestowed by Job or Ub upon his daughters Keren and Jemima. The capital of Sudan, Khartoum, also known as "Ker-T-Um" or "Keren-T-Jemima," belonged to two of the three daughters of the

The couple Job-Hel. Ker-T-Oum means the territory of Keren and Jemima. Hennouttaoui, the wife of Minister Mena, was the most beautiful woman in ancient Egypt. She was officially known by the Egyptians as "the Mistress of the Two Lands," "the Mistress of Upper and Lower Egypt," or "the Mistress of Egypt and Sudan."

3.2. The organization of Provinces, Regions and Districts (1353 AC-1113 AC).

From 1380 AC to 1353 AC, the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**King Yuya (Yuya) had divided Madagascar into six provinces. Each province was under the jurisdiction of two viceroys. In total, there were twelve viceroys for Madagascar. King Anan modified this structure by decentralizing power to the patriarchs who accompanied him to Madagascar. Anan had been viceroy of Lower Egypt before his final migration to Madagascar. Lower Egypt was composed of 16 to 20 nomes (districts). Each nome had its own capital. In Madagascar, King Anan proceeded in much the same way; the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar was composed of 18 to 24 regions, or nomes. The number of nomes varied throughout history. Each region had its own capital. Each region was under the jurisdiction of one to three viceroys. For foreign affairs and national defense, power rested with the king and the viceroys of the provinces. For internal affairs, power rested with the Viceroys of the Regions. Each Region was composed of 3 to 10 Districts, each with its own capital. Each District was under the jurisdiction of the heads of autonomous Tribes or clans. There were 100 to 120 Districts in total. The Provinces, Regions, and Districts were organized and administered like the Egyptian nomes.

The Viceroys of the six provinces of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar were descended from Asher, Anana, Tola, Eri, Zanga, Ephraim, Youssef-Yahvé (Yuya), Abraham, and Job. In all matters of foreign affairs and defense, power rested in the hands of the proto-Jews.

3.3. The organization of the Capital.

3.3.1. The Capital Antananarivo, King Mane and his two sons Njaka and Miadana.

Manjakamiadana or "Man-Zaka-Miadana" was the residence of King Anan. Man or Mane was the Mitannian name for King Anan. In Egypt, Anan had two sons from his first marriage.era marriage to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Abimelki and Makir were his two sons born in Egypt. Anan had two other sons born in Madagascar: Zaka (Njaka) and Miadana. Zaka is like Itzhak Rabin. Miadana is like Mi-Adana or Mi-Aden or Mindanao, an island in the Philippines. Zaka was the eldest. According to the order of nobility, Mane was the reigning King during his lifetime, followed by Zaka or Njaka in the order of precedence, and finally Miadana. It was Zaka's firstborn son who was supposed to succeed his father, and so on. If the Dynasty had no heir, then Miadana and his children would assume the leadership of the Kingdom. During Anan's lifetime, Zaka was the reigning Prince of the District of Manjakandriana or

"Mane-Zaka-Andriana" or "Zaka, son of Mane, is Lord." The younger Miadana was the reigning Prince of the sub-prefecture of Miadanadriana, also known as "Miadana-Andriana" or "Miadana is Lord." Sons were born to Njaka and Princess Rouka, and they went on to found the Indonesian islands, whose capital, Jakarta, bore the names of Njaka and Ard. The latter was the youngest son of Benjamin. Children of Miadana went on to found the Philippine islands, including Mindanao, also known as Miadana.

3.3.2 The Capital Antananarivo, the two Viceroys Fa and Baratra (Anda-Fa-Baratra).

North of Manjakamiadana was located the Residence of the Viceroy of the Province of Antananarivo. This was Andafiavaratra, also known as "Andj-Fia-Baratra" or "And-Fa-Barratarna." The word "Andj" comes from the ancient Egyptian word "Andjuna" or "Andriana," meaning "Lord." The word "Fia" or "Fa" was an abbreviation of Ephraim, also known as Efia-Raï-M, the younger brother of Anan, also called Manasseh.**ouch**The Jew was Ay the Egyptian. “Andj-Fia-Barratarna” means, “Lord Ephraim and Lord Barratarna”.

Two viceroys administered the Analamanga region. These two viceroys were descendants of Ephraim and Barratarna. Ephraim, also known as Fa or Ay, was the younger brother of Anan. Job and Hazo were descendants of Barratarna.

Three Districts: Ankazobe, Anjozorobe and Antananarivo-Avaradrano were under the jurisdiction of Barratarna.

Three other districts: Manjakandriana, Andramasina and Antananarivo-Atsimondrano were administered by Ephraim.

Barattarna was the father of Uz, the ancestor of Job and Hazo in the Bible. Job, or Ob, became Rachel's second husband. Job, also known as Anga the African, was Joseph's father-in-law. Barattarna was the ancestor of the Bara people of Africa and Madagascar. Anga, also known as Job, was one of Barattarna's descendants. Anga was also the ancestor of the Zanga, Katanga, Sanga, and Manga peoples of Africa and Madagascar.

The Kingdom of the Pharaohs had been prepared by Chancellor Yuya for Ephraim, but it failed for reasons I will discuss in other volumes. Ephraim's Dynasty was stillborn. It was General Paramessou, the husband of Tia-Siatré, the second daughter of Anan, who became the founder of the New Dynasty of Pharaohs. Paramessou, also known as Bara-Messou or Bara-Msès, was born from the union of a son of Job-Hely and an African princess from Ethiopia or Sudan.

The Kingdom of Madagascar was established by Chancellor Yuya for his eldest son, Anan. Anan's dynasty lasted for over 3,000 years. Other sons and daughters descended from Anan founded other kingdoms throughout the world. For example, Yemen, or Yuya-Mane, whose capital is Aden, or Adana, and whose other city is Sa'ana, or Sa-Anan, meaning "son of Anan." Another example is Burma, or Burma, meaning "son of Mane."

of Bir or the Hebrews. Another example to confirm this is the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, which is the equivalent of "Miadana", the second son of Anan.

3.3.3. The capital city Antananarivo is divided into three residential zones.

The capital was under the direct administration of the King and his descendants through Rivo's daughter. Anana had married in 2ndeAnana-Rivo was the daughter of General Arivo, the General of the Marryannu (Merina). The Anana-Rivo couple had two sons: Njaka and Miadana. Mane was Anana's Mitannian name. Mane, Njaka, and Miadana resided at Manjakamiadana (Mane-Njaka-Miadana), which overlooked the Betsimitatatra plain.

The ancient kingdom of Mitanni was divided into two capitals, Washshu-Kanni and Mari. Washshu-Kanni was for King Shuttarna I.er, also known as Abraham. Husband of Naharina, and Nahor, Abraham's elder brother. Similarly, Anan had divided the capital into two residential areas separated by the center. The center was for Anan and his descendants from Queen Rivo. The north was for the descendants of Nahor, and the south for the descendants of Abraham.

The north of the capital or Avaradrano or “A-Varattra-an” or “A-Barattra-an” was administered by the descendants of Barattarna. The latter was descended from Nahor.

The southern part of the capital, or Atsimondrano, or "A-Shimron," was under the administration of the descendants of Abraham or Jacob. Shimron was the last and fourth.thson of Issachar, 5thson of Jacob and Leah.

Nahor and Abraham were separated by the Ikopa River. The name Ikopa referred to one of the sons of the Job-Hely couple who controlled their parents' copper mines in Angola. Most of the weekly markets in the capital were run entirely by Benjamin's children in the three administrative districts of the capital.

3.3.4. The capital and the Betsimitatatra plain.

The Betsimitatatra plain was the rice granary of the capital.

Betsimitatatra, or "Be-Uts-Mi-TaTatra" or "Be-Uts-Mitanni-Tatatra," means "the household of Uts, Mitanni, and Shuttarna for the construction of irrigation dikes." Uts was the equivalent of Job. Mitanni represented the descendants of Nahor. Shuttarna was Abraham.

Anan had as his harvest residence the site of Tsarasaotra, also known as Sarah-Saotra or Sarah-Shuttra. Tsarasaotra was a compound word derived from the couple Sarah-Shuttra or Sarah-Abraham. Sarah was the name of Abraham's wife, the father of Isaac. Shuttra, also known as Shuttarna 1erIt was indeed Abraham. Shuttarna 1erHe was King of Mitanni for 20 years. Sarah had only one husband, who was of Hebrew origin. Further on is Isotry or I-Shuttr, which was one of the places where King Anan threshed his sheaves of rice. Tatatra means dike or irrigation canal. Shuttar or Shu-Tatatra means "Irrigation Dike for Welfare."

The two brothers, Nahor and Abraham, each had their own specialties. Nahor inherited from his father, Terah, the skill of working with stone for the creation of stone statues. Nahor also inherited from his maternal grandfather the know-how of building fortresses on hilltops and other high ground. Abraham inherited from his father, Terah, and his paternal grandfather the knowledge of irrigation. However, both Nahor and Abraham were formidable generals capable of leading a coalition army. Terah, Nahor, and Abraham were present both in Egypt with the Hyksos and in the Near East at Paddan-Aram of the Bible, also known as Mitanni. Terah and the Hyksos Pharaoh Nebiryraou 1erwas the same person.

Abraham's descendants were the masterminds behind the development of the Betsimitatatra Plain from 1380 BC to 1113 BC. The word "Tatatra or Ttar," meaning "Dike" or "Irrigation Canal," comes from the name of Abraham, also known as "Shuttarna 1."er"

Nahor's descendants had been the master builders in the construction of the "Tambohon' Ny Ntaolo" or "The laterite fortresses surrounded by water canals".

When hostile raids occurred, the entire population would rush into the laterite fortresses. The archers would do their job, driving off the attackers. If the raids persisted, then the main body of troops would arrive as reinforcements from the barracks in Antananarivo. This main force was led by the General of the Marry-annu (Merina).

Antanimbariandiana, or "An-Tanni-Barra-Andriana," means "the Lords descended from Anana, Mitanni, and Barratarna." The Lords descended from Mitanni were the descendants of Abraham and Nahor. The descendants of Barratarna were the African children of the seven sons of Anga, also known as Job.

Anosy or "An-Uts" means "Anana and Uts" or "Anana and Job".

Anatihazo or "An-Hatti-Hazo" means "Anana-Hatti-Hazo". The latter was the 5ththson of Nahor and Milca.

Manaritsoa or “Mane-Eri-T-Shu” means “Mane, grandson of Jacob; Eri, 5thson of Gad, son of Jacob and Zilpah; Shuttarna.

Isotry or I-Shuttra or I-Shuttarna means Noble Shuttarna 1st, alias Abraham.

Ankazomanga or An-Hazo-Manga means “Anana, Hazo the 5thth"Son of Nahor and Milca, and Manga." Manga was Admiral Manga or Job. Job was known as Anga to the Africans, and as Manga to the sailors of the High Seas.

Antohomadinika or An-Touiou-Ma-Da-An-Ekhi means to the children of Anana born in Madagascar, to the children of Touiou the 4thdaughter of Chancellor Youya (Joseph), to the children of Mane born in Egypt, to the children of Dan, to the children of Echi 6thBenjamin's son...

The ancient structure of the Province of Antananarivo remained unchanged during colonization. The ancient road networks were also maintained by the colonists.

3.4. The Ancient Province of Antananarivo.

The regional division of Antananarivo had remained unchanged for over 3000 years. The Province of Antananarivo was divided into four Regions: Analamanga, Itasy, Bongolava, and Vakinankaratra.

The Analamanga Region was divided into 6 districts, Antananarivo Capital, Antananarivo Atsimondrano, Antananarivo Avaradrano, Manjakandriana, Ambohidratrimo, Andramasina, Anjozorobe, Ankazobe.

The Itasy Region was made up of 3 districts, Arivonimamo, Itasy and Soavinandriana.

The Bongolava Region included 2 Districts, Tsiroanomandidy and Fenoarivobe.

The Vakinankaratra Region was made up of 6 districts, Ambatolampy, Antanifotsy, Faratsiho, Antsirabe, Betafo, Mandoto.

3.4.1. The Analamanga Region (Manassé, Bela son of Benjamin, Job).

Analamanga or "An-Ala-Manga" means "the association of Anana, Ala (Bela), and Manga." Anana was the eldest son of Chancellor Youssef-Yahvé (Youya). Anana was the 1erKing of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. Ala, also known as Bala or Bela, was the eldest son of Benjamin, the younger brother of Chancellor Youya (Youssef-Yahweh). Manga, or M-Anga, was the African name for Job the Sailor. The Analamanga Region was jointly administered by the grandchildren of Benjamin, his brother Youssef (also known as Joseph of the Bible), and Job (also known as Manga). In the Analamanga Region, all the Viceroys of Madagascar received land and rice paddies from King Anan. For example, Mena received Ambatomena and Antanimena. Ala and Kely (also known as Ephraim) received AnalaKely. Vondrona (also known as Benjamin) received Ambondrona. Hatti, son of Hazo, one of the sons of Nahor (also known as Barattarna), received An-Hatti-Hazo. Bao, the third sister of King Anan, received AmbohiBao. Dan and Aser, the two grandsons of Ro-Itaosy, the father of Bila and Zilpa, had received Itaosy. Routheus's true name was "Ra-T-Uts," meaning the god Ra had given a territory to Uts. Namaan, one of Benjamin's sons, had Sabotsy Namehana or Sabotsy Namaan. Beker the 7thson of Benjamin had received Alatsinainy Bakaro or Alatsinainy Beker.

The Analamanga Region was divided into 6 districts, the Capital Antananarivo, Antananarivo Atsimondrano, Antananarivo Avaradrano, Manjakandriana, Ambohidratrimo, Andramasina, Anjozorobe, Ankazobe.

The capital Antananarivo was the residence of King Anan.

3.4.1.1. The District of Antananarivo Atsimondrano (Abraham).

The District of Antananarivo Atsimondrano (A-Shimron) was under the direct administration of Shimron the last and 4thsons of Issachar. This district was reserved for the grandsons of Abraham.

3.4.1.2. The District of Antananarivo Avaradrano (Nahor).

The District of Antananarivo Avaradrano (A-Barattarna) was administered directly by Barattarna's eldest son, also known as Nahor, Abraham's brother. This district was reserved for Nahor's grandsons.

3.4.1.3. The District of Manjakandriana (Manassé).

The District of Manjakandriana or "Mane-Njaka-Andriana" or "Lord Njaka of Mane" belonged entirely to the direct descendants of the eldest son of King Anan, alias Mane the Mitannian.

3.4.1.4. The District of Ambohidratrimo (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Idrimi of Nahor).

The District of Ambohidratrimo or "An-Bao-Ra-Idrimi" was the territory of Anan, of Bao the 3thSister of King Anan and Idrimi, one of the descendants of Barattarna, also known as Nahor. Bao was the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of General Ay. Ephraim the Jew was Ay the Egyptian; he was also "Fa," the Malagasy. Ephraim was the Mitannian "Kely."

3.4.1.5. The District of Anjozorobe (Nahor, Haran brother of Abraham).

Anjozorobe or Anjozorobe or "Andj-Ouz-Our-Be" means "The Lord descended from Uz or Uts and the Lord descended from Our." Uts was the 1sterson of Nahor, brother of Abraham. The Lords descended from the Princes of Ur referred to the three brothers Abraham, Nahor, and Haran when they were still residents of Ur. Later, Abraham and Nahor became kings and acquired vast territories. Haran died before the Terah clan permanently left Ur. The Lord descended from Ur referred to here is Haran. Anjozorobe was administered jointly by the descendants of Uz or the couple Job and Hely, and by the descendants of Lot, son of Haran. Anjozorobe belonged to both Nahor and Haran.

3.4.1.5. The District of Ankazobe (Manasseh, Hazo son of Nahor).

Ankazobe or "An-Hazo-Be" means "Lords Anana and Hazo". Anana, also known as Manasseh, was the eldest son of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Manasseh (Youya) was Viceroy of Lower Egypt before he migrated permanently to Madagascar for political and religious reasons. Manasseh was also the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. Queen Tiye, Pharaoh Amenhotep III, and the two brothers Anana and Ay enjoyed the esteem of the rulers of Amurru. The Kingdom of Amurru had previously been conquered by the descendants of Hazo. Pharaoh Amenhotep III was the son of Dinah (Mu'temwiah). She was the only daughter of Leah and Jacob. Jacob was one of the sons of Rebecca. Rebecca was the daughter of Bethuel, one of Hazo's brothers. Hazo was the 5thth Bethuel was the 8th son of Nahor.thand the last son of Nahor. Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye were also descended from Nahor, as were the rulers of Amurru. Bethuel was the father of Rebecca and Laban. The latter was the father of Leah and Rachel (Rahely), two of Jacob's four wives. Uz,

Job's ancestor was the eldest son of Nahor. Hazo had occupied Amurru, one of the Palestinian kingdoms conquered by Pharaoh Thutmose III. During the reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, the descendants of Patriarch Hazo had maintained good relations with Queen Tiye and her husband. Later, the Amurru Kingdom came under the rule of other non-Egyptian sovereigns. The Sea Peoples of the Red Sea and the islands of the Indian Ocean attacked this territory to liberate Hazo's children. The territory was besieged by the Sea Peoples and fell into a hail of fire and blood. Hazo's children were freed and migrated permanently to Madagascar. The Antemoro or An-T-Amourro of Madagascar were the freed descendants of Hazo. Territories throughout Madagascar were granted to them: An**kazo**be, Ma**hazo**, Anati**hazo**, An**kazo**abo, etc. The District of Ankazobe belonged entirely to Manassé and the descendants of Hazo

3.4.2. The Itasy Region (Routheus father of Bila and Zilpa).

The father of Bilhah and Zilpah, the two ladies-in-waiting to the two sisters Leah and Rachel, was a descendant of Abraham. His name was Routheus, also known as Ra-T-Uts, Raitasy, Raitaosy, or Ra-Itasy. Like Abraham's nephew Lot, he had been taken captive as a prisoner of war. General Abraham had freed him, just as he had freed his nephew Lot. After the Israelites arrived in the Promised Land, Routheus's four grandsons (Dan, Gad, Asher, and Naphtali) inherited the lands that had once belonged to their ancestor Routheus.

In Madagascar, Dan and Gad inherited the Itasy Region, named after their maternal grandfather. Aser had already inherited other provinces and regions. The Itasy Region was under the joint jurisdiction of Dan and Gad's children. The Itasy Region was 100% proto-Jewish.

The Itasy Region had been divided into three Districts, Arivonimamo, Miarinarivo and Soavinandriana.

3.4.2.1. The District of Arivonimamo (Arivo, Jemima daughter of Job).

The District of Arivonimamo or "Arivo-n-Imamo" was under the joint jurisdiction of the descendants of Arivo and Imamo. General Arivo was Anan's stepfather by his second marriage. Imamo or Jemima, the eldest daughter of the Job-Hely couple, had also inherited vast territory in Madagascar. Jemima or Imamo or Umm to the Arabs was one of Chancellor Youya's half-sisters (**You**ssef-**Ya**(hvé). Imamo was the sister of Keren, also known as Hennouttaoui, Mena's wife. Other children of General Arivo had married other descendants of Jemima (Imamo). Arivonimamo belonged jointly to the two in-law families of King Anan from his two marriages.

3.4.2.2. The District of Miarinarivo (Merina, Arivo).

The District of Miarinarivo or “Miarina-Arivo” or “Merina-Arivo” was under the joint jurisdiction of the senior officers “Marry-Annu” and General Arivo, their Supreme Leader.

Miarinarivo belonged entirely to the Aristocracy of chariot drivers drawn by one or two horses.

3.4.2.3. The District of Soavinandriana (Abraham, Hevi son of Dina).

The District of Soavinandriana, or "Shu-Hevi-Andriana," was under the joint jurisdiction of the descendants of "Shu" Shuttarna, also known as Abraham, and "Hevi," the son of Dinah and the son of Prince Hamor of the Hivites. "Shu" referred indiscriminately to the other descendants of Abraham, including Esau, Hagar, and Keturah.

3.4.3. The Bongolava Region (Job, Bela son of Benjamin, Hevi son of Dina).

Bongolava, or "B-Ango-Ala-Hevi" or "B-Anga-Ala-Hevi," means "the Household of Anga, Bela (Ala), and Hevi." Anga was the African name for Job. Bela (Ala) was the eldest son of Benjamin. Hevi was the son of Dinah and Prince Shechem, son of King Hamor of the Hivites.

The Bongolava Region was under the joint administration of the children of Job, Bela and Hevi.

The Bongolava Region consisted of two districts: Tsiroanomandidy and Fenoarivobe.

3.4.3.1. The District of Tsiroanomandidy (Job, Rouia granddaughter of Manassé, Manassé).

The old name of Tsiroanomandidy District was Tsiroamandidy. King Radama 1er had transformed the old name “Tsiroamandidy” by “Tsiroa**no**"Mandidy" for obvious reasons of territorial conquest. King Radama Ierwas now the sole "commander" or "the only King who obliges or commands".

In reality, the word "Tsiroamandidy" or "Uts-Rouia-Mane-Didy" or "Uts-Rouia-Mane-Dodi" means in ancient Egyptian "Uts-Rouia-Mane-Chéris" or "Uts-Rouia-Mane-Sons and Daughters." "Uts-Rouia-Mane-Dodi" means "the association of the descendants of Job and Manasseh for the future of Ruiah." Ruiah was the eldest daughter of Abimelki. Abimelki was the eldest son of Manasseh. Abimelki was also the grandson of the couple Hennouttaoui-Mena. Hennouttaoui was the 3rdth The daughter of Job and Hely, she was Keren of the Bible. It's worth remembering that Abimelchi was destined to become the Pharaoh of the 19th century.thDynasty of the Pharaohs. He had been assassinated at a young age. Makir, Manasseh's other son, had been sent to Madagascar for his safety. It was Manasseh's close relatives who had murdered his eldest son. History tells us that Muttuya, Ruya's daughter, became Queen of Egypt; she was the wife of Pharaoh Seti I.erUts refers to Job, who is descended from Uts, the firstborn of Nahor. Makir and Abimelki were the two sons of Manasseh and one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Didy or Dodi in ancient Egyptian means "beloved" or "malala" in Malagasy. Children are both God's favors and Obligations, or "Didy" in modern usage. It is worth noting that King Anan and Mena's daughter had two sons and two daughters born in Egypt: Abimelki, Makir, Aménia, and Siatra. In Madagascar, Anan and Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo, had two sons named Njaka and Miadana. With the daughter of

Admiral Anan of the Ruka Dynasty had two daughters named Zanaka and Manana (or M-Anana). The former Tsiroamandidy District was under the administrative jurisdiction of Rouia, King Anan's granddaughter, through his eldest son Abimelki and his other male and female descendants. The Tsiroamandidy District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.4.3.2. The District of Fenoarivobe (Ephraim, Manasseh, Arivo).

Fenoarivobe or "Fa-An-Arivo-Be," meaning the Lords "Fa, alias Ephraim, An alias Anan, and Arivo the General," a proto-Austronesian, Anan's father-in-law. The District of Fenoarivobe was under the joint jurisdiction of the descendants of the two brothers Anan and Ephraim and the descendants of General Arivo, the 3rdthAnan's stepfather.

It's worth noting that Kiranomena, or Keren-Mena, belonged to the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui, also known as Keren, was one of Job-Hely's daughters. Sakay belonged to the trio Sa, Ka, and Aÿ. Sa and Ka were the two sons of the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple. Aÿ was the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple's son-in-law.

3.4.4. The Vakinankaratra Region (Place of passage to the afterlife).

Vakinankaratra, also spelled Vakin-Ankaratra or Baki-n-Ankaratra, means "Region or Place of Ankaratra." Vaki or Baki is an ancient Egyptian name meaning region or inhabited place. Ankaratra, or An-Ka-Ra-Tra, will be defined later. Like Anan, who bore the name of the god An, the god An was the Creator God of all things when Abraham was still in the territory of Ur. The word Ka referred to the eternal soul in Ancient Egypt. From an ancient Egyptian spiritual perspective, the word Ra designated an Egyptian god whose eyes were the sun and moon. Tra meant gate or temple in Ancient Egyptian. An-Ka-Ra-Tra, the highest massif in Madagascar, was the equivalent of the "Gateway to bring the eternal soul to the god An by way of the sun and moon." Ankaratra was the place closest to the Creator God of all things. Ankaratra was the place closest to the moon and the sun. The word Vakinankaratra literally means "the region closest to the Creator God to bring the eternal soul back to Him."

The Vakinankaratra Region was divided into six Districts: Ambatolampy, Antanifotsy, Antsirabe, Betafo, Faratsiho and Mandoto.

3.4.4.1. The District of Ambatolampy (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph, Bela son of Benjamin, Huppim son of Benjamin).

Ambatolampy or “An-Vato-Ala-Ampy” or “An-Bao-Tou-Ala-Ampy” means “the association of Anan, Bao, Tou, Bela alias Ala and Ampy”. Anana was the eldest son of the Chancellor **You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya), Anana the Egyptian was Manasseh the proto-Jew. Bao, alias Mutmen**bou** was the 3rdthdaughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Yo**Uya (Youya). Tou or Touyou was the 4ththChancellor Youya's daughter. Ala, also known as Bela, was Benjamin's eldest son. Ampy, also known as Huppim, was the 9ththBenjamin's son. The District of Ambatolampy was under administrative jurisdiction

The joint estate of the descendants of three children of Chancellor Yuya and two sons of Benjamin. Ambatolampy belonged entirely to the children of Jacob and Rachel. The District of Ambatolampy was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.4.4.2. The District of Antanifotsy (Manasseh, Ephraim).

Antanifotsy, or "An-T-An-Fa-Uts" or "Anana-T-Anana-Ephraim-Uts," means "Anana had given a territory to the association of Anana, Ephraim, and Job." Anana and Ay were the two sons of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yahweh had taken as wives two daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Mena was the Minister of Finance and Land Management for the Pharaohs. Hennouttaoui, the very beautiful Mitannian Princess, was Keren of the Bible. Keren was the 3th The daughter of the couple Job and Hely. The children of the two brothers Anana and Ay were also Job's grandchildren. The most illustrious of Uz's children was Job. The District of Antanifotsy belonged entirely to the children of the brothers Manasseh and Ephraim, who were the offspring of two daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui and Mena. Note that Anana's children from his last two marriages were not included. The District of Antanifotsy was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.4.4.3. The District of Antsirabe (Aser).

Antsirabe, or "Aser-Be," means "Lord Aser." Aser was the second son of Jacob and Zilpah. He was one of the grandsons of Routheus, also known as Ra-Itasy. Gad was Aser's older brother. Antsirabe belonged entirely to the children of Jacob and Zilpah. The district of Antsirabe was 100% proto-Jewish. Antsirabe belonged entirely to Zilpah.

3.4.4.4. The District of Betafo (Ephraim).

Betafo, also known as Beth-Eph or Beth-Ephraim, means "the House of Ephraim." The descendants of the Egyptian Pharaoh Ay, also known as Ephraim the Proto-Jew, were the sole owners of the Betafo District. The Betafo District was 100% Proto-Jewish.

3.4.4.5. The District of Faratsiho (Kakaia daughter of Joseph).

Faratsiho or "Fara-Uts-Youya" is the equivalent of "Kakaia-Uts-Youya". Kakaia was the 5thth and the Chancellor's youngest daughter**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). Fara or Faravola designated the last child of a couple; the term "Fara" means "extremity" or "limit" in ancient Egyptian. Thus, the term "Fara-Ony" or "Pharaoh" designated the ruler of Egypt when he had conquered the entire territory from the source of the Nile to the sea. Fara was married to Prince Koto, one of the sons of Admiral Rouka. Malagasy tales recounted the story of Faramalemy and Kotobekibo. Fara designates the 5ththand the last daughter of Youya. Uts refers to Job. Faratsiho belonged jointly to the descendants of Joseph and Job. Rachel, one of Jacob's four wives, married Job as her second husband, and she changed her name by removing the prefix Ra. Faratsiho belonged to both Jacob and Job. Faratsiho belonged 100% to Rachel, also known as Hely. The Faratsiho District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.4.4.6. The District of Mandoto (Manassé).

Mandoto, also known as "Man-Doto" or "Man-Uts," refers to the Mitannian "Mane," also called Manasseh from the Bible, and Uts, also called Job. Anan had first married Job's granddaughter from Keren. Mandoto belonged entirely to the descendants of Manasseh from his first marriage. The district of Mandoto was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.5. The Ancient Province of Antsiranana (Aser, Manassé).

Antsiranana or "Aser-Anan" belonged to Asher and Anan. Asher was the second son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. Anan was the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya (**You**ssef-**Ya**(hvé). Makir, the son of Anan from his first marriage to the granddaughter of the Job-Hely couple, inherited the northern part of Madagascar along with Aser, one of Joseph's half-brothers. Today, the vast northern plateau of Madagascar still bears the name "Makira Plateau." The ancient province of Antsiranana was 100% proto-Jewish.

As a reminder, "Tsiranana" or "Aser-Anan," the first President of the Republic of Madagascar, was a direct descendant of Aser and Anan. He was Black, which was to be expected, since on his mother's side, his female ancestor was descended from King "Heti," the ruler of ancient Somalia. He was of "Tsimihety" or "Uts-Mi (tanni)-Heti" origin. Makir was of Egyptian, Mitannian, and Uts descent.

The Province of Antsiranana was divided into two Regions: Diana and Sava. The name Diana is new and comes from the abbreviations of**Di**ego,**HAS**mbilobe,**N**osy Be and**HAS**mbanja. The name Sava is also new and comes from the abbreviations of**S**ambava,**HAS**ndapa,**V**Ohemar and**HAS**ntalaha.

3.5.1. The Diana Region.

The Diana Region brought together 4 Districts: Antsiranana, Ambilobe, Ambanja and Nosy Be.

3.5.1.1. The District of Antsiranana (Aser, Manassé).

The District of Antsiranana, or "Aser-Anan," was under the joint leadership of Aser and Anan. Aser was the second son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. Anan was the eldest son of Chancellor Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya**(hvé). Makir, Anan's son from his first marriage to the granddaughter of the Job-Hely couple, had inherited the northern part of Madagascar with Aser, one of Joseph's half-brothers. The District of Antsiranana was a 100% proto-Jewish territory.

3.5.1.2. The District of Ambilobe (Manasseh, Ashbel son of Benjamin).

Ambilobe, or "An-Bilo-Be" or "An-Belo-Be," means the Lords "Anan" and "Belo." Anan was the first King of Madagascar; he was also the father of Makir, who was Viceroy of Madagascar along with Aser. Belo was Asch**beautiful**the 3thson of Benjamin. The District of Ambilobe was a 100% proto-Jewish territory. The District of Ambilobe belonged jointly to Anan son of Joseph and Ashbel son of Benjamin.

3.5.1.3. The District of Ambanja (Manassé).

Ambanja or "An-B-Andj" means "Anan of the Household of the Lord or Prince." The Lord mentioned here was the Mitannian Prince, Chancellor of Egypt, in this instance **You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Jacob's son). The Ambanja District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.5.1.4. The District of Nosy Be (Job).

Nosy Be, or "N-Uts-Be," means "Lord of Uts with the royal symbol 'N' of the cobra." The Hyksos Pharaoh Nebiryraou I, or "N-Eber-Reu," the ancestor of Abraham, Nahor, and Haran, bore this royal emblem during their time in Egypt. Job also bore this royal emblem of Eber and Reu when he acquired the gold mines of Upper and Lower Egypt. Job, or Ob, was known to the ancient Egyptians as "N-Ub." Centuries later, this part of the Pharaohs' empire became Nubia, or "N-Ub." N-Ub even became synonymous with gold mine. Hennuttawi, one of the daughters of Job and Hel, was also mentioned by the Bronze Age Egyptians as "Mistress of Upper and Lower Egypt." The ancient Upper and Lower Egypt encompassed all of present-day Egypt and Sudan. Nosy Be was 100% Job-Hely territory. All male and female descendants of Job-Hely's 10 children were their sole owners.

3.5.2. The Sava Region.

The Sava Region brought together 4 Districts: Andapa, Antalaha, Sambava and Vohémar (Iharana).

3.5.2.1. Andapa District (Huppim).

Andapa, also known as Andj-Apa, Andj-Hupp, Andj-Huppim, or Andjuna-Huppim, means "Lord Huppim" in ancient Egyptian. Huppim was Apa or Ampy in Malagasy; he was the 9ththBenjamin's son. The District of Andapa was a 100% proto-Jewish territory.

3.5.2.2. The District of Antalaha (Bela son of Benjamin, Makir grandson of Joseph).

Antalaha, or "An-T-Ala-Youya," means "King Anan gave a territory to Ala (Bela), the eldest son of Benjamin, and to Youya, the grandfather of Makir. Youya was Anan's son, born in Egypt, and descended from the granddaughter of Job and Hely. Antalaha belonged jointly to Ala (Bela) and Makir. The District of Antalaha was a 100% proto-Jewish territory."

3.5.2.3. The District of Sambava (Makir son of Manasseh, Hevi son of Dinah).

Sambava, or "Sa-An-B-Ava" or "Sa-An-B-Hevi," means "the eldest son of Anan and the household of Hevi." Sambava belonged jointly to Makir and the descendants of Dinah's son, who was descended from the son of King Hamor, the King of the Hevi. It is worth noting that Dinah was abused by Shechem (Hevi), the son of King Hamor of the Hevi Kingdom, and a son named "Hevi" was born from this.

This relationship. Dinah, still pregnant, had been smuggled out by the Mitannians with Rachel to the Kingdom of Mitanni for their safety. Dinah's brothers had tricked King Hamor and his son Shechem (Hevi), who had wanted to marry Dinah. The King of Mitanni (Paddan Aram of the Bible), who was also Rachel's father, had given Rachel in marriage to the illustrious Job. Dinah changed her name to Mutemwia and became the adopted daughter of the couple Job and Hel, or Job and (Ra) Hel. Dinah was descended from Leah and Jacob. Sambava belonged jointly to Machir and Hevi's son. Both were descended from Jacob. The District of Sambava was a 100% proto-Jewish territory.

3.5.2.4. The District of Vohémar /Iharana (Haran brother of Abraham).

The ancient name of Vohémar was Iharana. Terah, Abraham's father, had three sons born in the land of the Chaldeans: Nahor, Abraham, and Haran. Haran died in their adopted land, leaving an orphan named Lot. Abraham took in his nephew Lot. Asher and Anan gave the district of Iharana to Haran's descendants. Lot had two sons by his two daughters. Iharana was entirely proto-Jordanian territory.

3.6. The Ancient Province of Toamasina (Joseph and his wife).

Toamasina or "Touya-Masina" or "Touya-Hasina" means the couple Touya-Youya. Touya, the Egyptian wife of Chancellor Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya**Touya (Hvé) was the godmother of all Malagasy people. Nenitoa or "Neni-Touya" refers to the eldest aunt who takes the place of the mother. Touya was the "Mother" of all Malagasy people. Masina or Hasina was one of the titles of Chancellor Youya. In ancient Egyptian, "Hasina" means "the favored one" of the Perfect God, the "favored one" of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt. The Ancient Province of Toamasina belonged entirely to the couple Youya and Touya. Later, when the six Tribes of Jacob migrated to Madagascar, Manasseh, also known as Anan, divided his father's ancient Province into five new Provinces to accommodate the new inhabitants. The husband of Godmother Touya was referred to by all Malagasy people as "Dada-Touya" or "Dadatoa" or "Father of Touya."

The Province of Toamasina brought together three Regions: Analanjirofo, Atsinanana and Alaotra-Mangoro.

3.6.1. The Analanjirofo Region.

The name Analanjirofo is a recent name that has no value three millennia ago.

The Analanjirofo Region brought together 6 Districts: Fénérive-Est, Maroantsetra, Mananara-North, Soanierana Ivongo, Sainte-Marie and Vavatenina.

3.6.1.1. The District of Fenerive-East (Ephraim, Manasseh, Arivo).

Fénérive or Fenoarivo or “Fa-An-Arivo” brings together Fa alias Ephraïm, An alias Anan and Arivo the proto-Austronesian General father-in-law of Anan in his second marriage. Fa and Anan are both

son of Chancellor Youya and his wife Touya. Fenoarivo belonged jointly to the two proto-Jews Manasseh and Ephraim and to the male and female descendants of General Arivo.

The latter was the General of the Land Force and the horse-drawn chariots of the Mitannian Merina or Marry-annu. His daughter, named "Rivo," was Anan's second wife. The Mitannian General Arivo or Ribou (ancestor of the Merina and certain Hindi castes) was known from the Bronze Age. His descendants bore the same name, "Rivo" or "Ribou," from generation to generation. The General (the ancestor of the Rivo) was the Commander of the "Marry-annu" clan, which had left Ur with the Hyksos to occupy a large part of Palestine and Egypt for a century. The "Marry-annu" clan had also occupied the present-day Turkish territories of Myarina. In addition to Antananarivo, the "Marry-annu" clan had also occupied "Marry-annu Siatra" or Maroantsetra, Fenoarivo or Fa-An-Arivo, etc. The Fort of Foulpointe was built during the reign of King Manasseh using repurposed Bronze Age stones. Chemical dating analysis could easily prove this.

3.6.1.2. The District of Maroantsetra (Merina, Siatra daughter of Manasseh).

Maroantsetra, or "Marry-Annu-Siatra," means the "Marry-Annu" or "Merina" and Siatra. The Marry-Annu were the young chariot drivers of the Hyksos chariot corps, who drove one- or two-horse chariots. They were formidable warriors who enabled the Hyksos to conquer Egypt for a century. These same Marry-Annu were later recruited by Pharaohs Thutmose and Amenhotep to reconquer Egypt. Anan had married, as his second wife, the daughter of General Arivo, one of the descendants of his illustrious ancestor Arivo, also known as Ribou. Siatra was Anan's second daughter from his first marriage to the daughter of the Hennouttaoui-Menna couple. Maroantsetra was jointly owned by Siatra, Anan's daughter, and the sons of Anan's father-in-law. Siatra became Queen of Egypt when her husband Paramessou became Pharaoh Ramses I^{er}.

3.6.1.3. The District of Mananara North. (Manana daughter of Manasseh, Eri son of Gad).

Mananara, also known as "Manana-Ara" or "Manana-Eri," represents the duo Manana and Eri. In his third marriage, King Anan wed the daughter of Admiral Rouka. A stele was erected in Antananarivo at Ambatoroka to commemorate this marriage. Two daughters were born from this union: Zanaka and Manana. Eri was the 5ththGad's son. Gad was the eldest son of Bilhah, son of Jacob. Bilhah was the lady-in-waiting to Princess Rachel of Mitanni. Mananah was the youngest child of Anan. Mananah belonged to the last of the line of Joseph and to Eri, son of Gad. Mananah was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.1.4. The District of Soanierana Ivongo (Abraham, Manasseh, Job, Roan, father-in-law of Joseph).

Soanierana or “Shu-An Ro-An” or “Shuttarna An Ro An” represented Shuttarna 1eraka Abraham, Anana and RoAn aka Potiphera the High Priest, father-in-law of**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya).

In addition to Manasseh, Soanierana represented two High Priests, one from Mitanni (Paddan Aram of the Bible), the other from 18th-century Egypt.thDynasty of the Pharaohs.

Ivongo, also spelled "I-Vongo," "IB-Ongo," or "B-Anga," means "the Household of Anga." Anga was the name given to Job by Africans of the Black Continent. The couple Job and Hely were described by Africans of the Black Continent as "Anga-Ola" or "Angola." Job was a very high priest considered a friend of God.

Soanierana Ivongo belonged to the descendants of Abraham, Roan, and Job. All three were High Priests of the One God. The Soanierana Ivongo District belonged to the High Priests descended from these three "Friends" of God. The Soanierana Ivongo District was a spiritual place of blessing.

3.6.1.5. The District of Sainte Marie or of Nosy Boraha (Abraham, Job).

Sainte Marie was a new name for the island formerly known as "Nosy Boraha." Boraha, "Bora," and "Abraham" are all equivalent. Abraham of the Bible was the General King "Shuttarna I."er"

Nosy or "N-Uts" represents "N-Oub," who descends from Nahor, Abraham's elder brother. Nosy Boraha belonged jointly to the descendants of Abraham and Job.

3.6.1.6. The District of Vavatenina (Abraham, Manasseh).

Vavatenina, also known as "B-Aba-T-Enina," "B-Aba-T-Anan," or "Baba-T-Anan," means "Baba gave a territory to Anan." Baba, or "B-Aba," is the equivalent of the House of Abraham. Joseph was part of the House of Abraham. Indeed, it was a portion of Yuya's original territory that had been given to Anan, or Aneen, his son. Vavatenina belonged entirely to Anan, as an Egyptian. Aneen, or Enina, was the Egyptian name for Anan, also known as Manasseh.

3.6.2. The Antsinanana Region (Aser, Manasseh).

The word "Antsinanana" used by the Antsinanana Region is a new name that has no historical value for the aforementioned Region.

The ancient region of Antsinanana was made up of 6 districts: Toamasina, Ambila Lemaitso, Vatomandry, Antanambao Manampotsy, Mahanoro, Marolambo.

3.6.2.1. The District of Toamasina (Joseph, Touya his wife, his two sons, his five daughters).

Toamasina, also known as "Touya-Masina" or "Touya-Hasina," belonged to the Youya-Touya couple from the very beginning of the Joseph-Job duo's acquisition of Madagascar. Touya was the Egyptian wife of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya), Tuya was Ashnath of the Bible; she was one of the daughters of Potiphera, the High Priest of On. Roan was also the Egyptian name for Potiphera of the Bible. "Hasina" or "Masina" was among the titles of the Chancellor

"Youya." In ancient Egyptian, "Hasina" means "the favored one" or "the one who receives favors" from the Perfect God and the King of Upper and Lower Egypt. The Malagasy people know very well what "Hasina" means, or the divine favor granted according to the individual or their clan. The original word "Hasina" became "Masina" to designate the Chancellor, who was a "holy" man. Nowadays, the word "Masina" is synonymous with "Saint." The original "Masina" was**You**ssef-**Ya** Yuya (Youya), the husband of Tuya, was the father of the two brothers Anan (Manasseh) and Ay (Ephraim). Toamasina was the original port of the Youya clan. The District of Toamasina belonged entirely to the seven children of Tuya and Youya: Anan, Ay, and their five sisters. The eldest of the children was Queen Tiye, the wife of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. Taemoua**djesy**(Jesy) was the 2ndthThe couple's daughter, she was first married to Viceroy Houy, and secondly to Khaemwaset, the paternal uncle of the future Ramses I.^{er}Mountain**bou**or Mountain**bao**(**Bao**) was the 3thThe daughter of the couple Tuya and Youya, she was the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of General Ay (Ephraim). Tuya was the 4ththThe daughter of the couple Tuya and Youya, she was married to Ouser, the Governor of Aswan. Finally, the 5ththand last child of the couple Touya-Youya was Kakaia or Kakai, she was married to Koto, son of the line of the 'Admirals Rouka who had acquired Madagascar for Youya (Joseph of the Bible) and Job.

3.6.2.2. The District of Ambila Lemaitso (Manassé, Bila mother of Dan, Hely wife of Job, Job).

Ambila Lemaitso or "An-Bila-Hely-Ma-Uts" is equivalent to "King Anana had given to the association of Hely, Mane (Manasseh), and Uts." Bila was the lady-in-waiting to the Mitannian Princess Rachel. Bila was the mother of Dan and Naphtali. Rachel changed her name to Hely when she married Job the Elder as her second husband. Hennouttaoui, the wife of Mena, was the 3thDaughter of the couple Job and Hely. Ma or Mane was the Mitannian name for Anan. Uz was Job's grandfather. Job was referred to as Uz the Younger during the Bronze Age. Ambila Lemaitso belonged entirely to the clan of the Mitannian Princess Rachel. Bila's children were Dan and Naphtali. Hely had twelve children: two from Jacob and ten from Job, including three daughters and seven sons.

3.6.2.3. The District of Vatomandry (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph, Ard son of Benjamin).

Vatomandry or "Bao-Tou-Ma-Andry" or "Bao-Tou-Ma-Ard" represents 3 of the 7 children of Youya, also known as Joseph from the Bible, and the 10ththand the last son of Benjamin. Joseph and Benjamin were Rachel's only two sons by Jacob. Bao or Moutmenbou was the 3rdthYouya's daughter, she was the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of Ay's sons. Bao and Nakhtmin were first cousins. Tou or Touiou was the 4ththYouya's daughter, she was married to Ouser, Governor of Aswan. Ma or Mane was the Mitannian name for Anan. Ard or Andry in Malagasy was the 10thth and the youngest son of Benjamin. The Vatomandry District belonged entirely to the two brothers Joseph and Benjamin. The Vatomandry District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.2.4. The District of Antanambao Manampotsy (Manasseh, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Manana daughter of Manasseh, Ephraim, Job).

Antanambao Manampotsy, or "An-T-Anan-Bao" and "Manana-Fa-Uts," are equivalent. Antanambao, or "An-T-Anan-Bao," means "King Anan gave territory to the descendants of Anan and Bao." These two were two of Youya's seven children. Anan was the eldest son, Bao or Moutmen.**bou**was the 3rdthdaughter of the five daughters. Bao had married his nephew Nakhtmin.

Manampotsy, or "Manana-Fa-Uts," represents three figures. Manana was the youngest daughter of King Anan. Fa, also known as Ay or Ephraim, was Anan's brother. Job was the illustrious descendant of Uz. Uz was the eldest son of Nahor, Abraham's brother. The children of the two brothers Anan and Ay were also Job's great-grandchildren.

The District of Antanambao Manampotsy belonged to the children of the Chancellor**You**ssef- **Ya**hvé (Youya): Anan, Aÿ and Bao. The Antanambao Manampotsy District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.2.5. The District of Mahanoro (Manasseh, Joseph, Zanaka and Manana daughters of Manasseh, Noro).

Mahanoro or "Ma-Youya-Noro" represents three personalities. The Mitannian "Ma ou Mane" is the eldest son of the Mitannian Prince.**You**ssef-**Ya**Hvé (Youya), Joseph, and Noro. The latter was the administrator of the Rouka Thalassocracy's lands. The Rouka traveled the world in search of new islands. They left the Noro behind to administer their lands. In exchange, the Noro also received a share of territory from the Rouka. In the urban commune of Ambohibao, for example, the two cities of Antehiroka and Andranoro still stand side by side, just as they did 3,000 years ago. As King Anan had married in 3thThe marriage of the daughter of an Admiral from the Rouka clan, Mahanoro, likely belonged to Zanaka and Manana, Anan's two daughters from this marriage. The District of Mahanoro had been created for the education and security of King Anan's two youngest daughters.

3.6.2.6. The District of Marolambo (Arééli son of Gad, Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph).

Marolambo or "M-Arééli-An-Bou" represents the Sailor Areéli on the 7ththand Gad's youngest son, along with Anan and his sister Bou (Bao). The prefix M designated the sailor commanding a flotilla. The sailor Anga was designated M-anga or Manga. The sailor son of Andry (Ard) was designated Mandry. The sailor Anan had given his sailor name Manana to his youngest daughter, Manana. Bou or Bao was Moutemnebou, the 3thThe Chancellor's daughter, Bou (Bao), was also the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of General Pharaoh Ay (Ephraim of the Bible). Gad's mother was the lady-in-waiting to the Mitannian Princess Rachel.

The latter was Anan's paternal grandmother. The Marolambo District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.3. The Alaotra Mangoro Region (Bela son of Benjamin, Job, Zano son of Our).

Alaotra Mangoro, or "Ala-Uts" and "Manga-Our," represents four people. Ala-Uts encompasses Ala (Bela), the eldest son of Benjamin, and Uts, who is represented here by Job, the second husband of Hely (Rachel). Manga-Our is equivalent to Manga and Our. Manga represents the Prophet Job as a mariner. Our represents the ancient city of Iraq mentioned in the Bible as the city of the Chaldeans. The three brothers Nahor, Abraham, and Haran were born in the city of Ur. It was there that the three brothers acquired the art of irrigation and the art of navigating the open sea. Job, Uts, and Manga were equivalent. Ala (Bela) was also a specialist in medicinal plants, like his brother Ampy (Huppim). Ala (Bela) was also a prophet-healer. Uts and Manga are synonymous with Job the High Priest. Our represents the High Priests from Our, who were the two brothers Zano and Ramora, Janus and Jambré in Latin. Zano and Ramora were brothers who served the great rulers of their time, from Babylon to Egypt. The Alaotra Mangoro region belonged to the High Priests. King Anan had divided the High Priests into two opposing classes: the class of the Blessers and the class of the Cursers.

The ancient Alaotra Mangoro region was a region dedicated to spiritual and supernatural matters. All the High Priests of Madagascar had benefited from vast territories in this region from King Anan.

The Alaotra Mangoro Region brings together 5 Districts: Ambatondrazaka, Amparafaravola, Andilamena, Moramanga and Anosibe an'Ala.

3.6.3.1. The District of Ambatondrazaka (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph, Njaka son of Manassé).

Ambatondrazaka or “An-Bao-Tou-Ra Zaka” means “the association of Anan, Bao, Tou and Razaka”. Bao or Moutemne**bou**was the 3rd$_{th}$daughter of Chancellor Youya. She was the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of General Ay. Tou or**All**iou was the 4th$_{th}$The daughter of Chancellor Yuya, she was the wife of Ouser, Governor of Aswan. Ra Zaka was the eldest son of Anan from his second marriage to Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo. Makir and Zaka, or Njaka, were half-brothers through their father. The Ambatondrazaka District was under the jurisdiction of the descendants of Yuya (Joseph of the Bible). The Ambatondrazaka District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.3.2. The District of Amparafaravola (Manasseh, Kakaia daughter of Joseph, Manana daughter of Manasseh).

Amparafaravola or "An-Fara-Fara-Vola" means "the association of Anana, Fara (1) and Fara (2) who were the "Vola" or "Treasure" of a sibling group." The ancient term Vola was

A term describing wealth. The last child of a couple was considered a treasure. Fara (1) was Kakaia the 5ththdaughter and last child of Chancellor Youya (**You**ssef **Ya**hvé) or Joseph of the Bible. Fara(2) was the 2ndedaughter and last child of Anan (Manasseh of the Bible). The Amparafaravola District belonged to Manasseh, Kakaia, and Manana. The Amparafaravola District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.6.3.3. The District of Andilamena (Hely wife of Job, Mena son-in-law of the Job-Hely couple).

Andilamena, also known as "Andj-Ila-Mena" or "Andj-Hely-Mena," means "the Lords Holy and Mena." Hely, Job's second wife, was the mother of Hennouttaoui, Menna's wife. Hennouttaoui was Keren of the Bible, and a vast territory designated as "Kiranomena" or "Keren-Menna" had been granted to the couple Keren and Menna in other districts. Mena was the Minister of Finance and Planning for the Pharaohs. The district of Andilamena belonged to the children of Hely and the children of her son-in-law, Mena.

3.6.3.4. The District of Moramanga (Zano son of Our, Job)

Moramanga or "Mora-Manga" represents the duo "Mora" and "Manga". Mora and Zano were two High Priests from Ur hired by the Pharaohs of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs. Mora and Zano were brothers and sons of the High Priest Zanozano, or "Z-Annu-Z-Annu." The word Zano or Z-Annu means descendant of the god "Annu," protector of the city of Ur. The foko "Bezanozano" derived from these two illustrious High Priests who officiated even in the courts of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Zano and Zamora, or Zano and Mora, were like Janus and Jambres, the two High Priest brothers who opposed Moses. After the liberation of the children of Israel from Egypt, the descendants of Zano and Mora were welcomed to Madagascar, and the territory of the Bezanozano was granted to them. Manga represents the African sailors descended from the sons of Job and African princesses. Zanga, the eldest son of the couple Job and Hely, married African princesses in order to acquire copper ore and other precious stones. Job had acquired the copper mines of Angola and other minerals in sub-Saharan Africa. The word "Angola" derived from Anga-Ola or Anga-Hely. Anga was Job's African name. Ola was Hely's African name. The Moramanga District belonged to the descendants of the two brothers Zano and Mora and to the African descendants of the male sons of Job and Hely. Moramanga was Chaldean, Mitannian, and African in origin.

3.6.3.5. The District of Anosibe an'Ala. (Manasseh, Bela son of Benjamin, Job).

Anosibe an'Ala, also known as "An-Uts-Be" and "An-Ala," encompasses two family names: Anosibe and an'Ala. Anosibe, or "An-Uts-Be," means "the Lords Manasseh and Uz." Uz was Job, the illustrious son of Uz. An'Ala, or "An-Ala," or "An-(B)-Ela," signifies the union of Anan and Bela (Ala). Bela was the eldest son of Benjamin. The region of Anosibe an'Ala belonged to the descendants of Job (Hely), to Ala (the eldest son of Benjamin), and to Manasseh (son of the same name).**You**ssef-**Ya**Job (Youya). The District of Anosibe an'Ala belonged jointly to Job and Jacob.

3.7. The Ancient Province of Mahazanga (Manasseh, Joseph, Job).

Part of the original ancient province of Mena was added to the ancient province of Zanga to form the ancient province of Mahazanga. Chancellor Youya also granted part of his original province to form the ancient province of Mahazanga. Mahazanga, or "Ma-Youya-Zanga," referred to three patriarchs: the Mitannian Ma (Mane), the Mitannian Youya, and Zanga, the son of Anga, who had married Akoua princesses from Angola. Anga was the African name for Job. The African territory of the Anga-Hely couple was present-day Angola. Angola and Anga-Hely are synonymous. Akoua sailors were called "M-Akoua" or "Makoua." The Makoa of Madagascar were Mitannian-African mixed-race people descended from the male sons of the Job-Hely couple. Job had acquired more than half of the mineral resources of sub-Saharan Africa during the Bronze Age. The African grandchildren of the Job-Hely couple were the ZHely or Zulu, the Anga-Hely or Angolans, the Katanga, the Tanganyika etc. Mahazanga belonged to the trio: Manasseh the eldest son of Chancellor Youya, to Youya and to the African descendants of the Job-Hely couple.

The ancient Province of Mahazanga brought together 4 Regions: Sofia, Boina, Betsiboka and Melaky.

3.7.1. The Sofia Region (Abraham, Ephraim, Joseph).

Sofia, or "Shu-Fa-Youya," represented three characters. King Shuttarna 1er alias Abraham, Fa (also known as Ephraim), and Youya (also known as Joseph) from the Bible. Shu or Soa, meaning "Well-being," was an abbreviation of the name of King Shuttarna 1.erThe King of the Kingdom of Mitanni, known as King Barratarna, succeeded him. King Parattarna, also known as Barratarna or Barra, was also the ancestor of the Bara people of Africa and Madagascar. Descendants of King Barratarna had managed to acquire mines of various minerals on the African continent through marriages with African princesses. Chancellor Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya** Yahweh) was one example among many of this type of marriage. Youssef (Joseph of the Bible), the Prince from Mitanni (Padam Aram of the Bible), had become Chancellor of Egypt. Youssef was obliged to take the name of his God Yahweh when he assumed his position as Chancellor; he became "**You**ssef**Ya**"Hveh" or "Youya." He was also to take as his wife one of the daughters of the Egyptian High Priests. Tuya, one of the singers of the Egyptian god Amun, and who was the daughter of the High Priest, became the Chancellor's wife.**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya).**Fa**Or**Eph**was the Malagasy name for General Pharaoh**Aÿ**which derived from the name Ephr**ouch**General Pharaoh Ay was the second son of the couple "Touya-Youya," also known as "Ashnath-Tsaphnath." The ancient Egyptian word "Ashnath" or "Ash-Nitra" means "Singer of God." The other ancient Egyptian name, "Tsaphnath" or "Tsaph-Nitra," means "Descendant of God." The original Zanga Province was expanded by the descendants of Chancellor Youya with a portion of their inheritance, which became the Sofia Region. The Sofia Region was 100% proto-Jewish.

The Sofia Region was made up of 7 districts: Antsohihy, Analalava, Mampikony, Bealanana, Port-Bergé, Befandriana, Mandritsara.

3.7.1.1. The District of Antsohihy (Abraham, Houy son-in-law of Joseph/husband of Taemouadjesy).

Antsohihy or "An-T-Shu-Houy" means "Territory given by King Anan to Shu and Houy. Shu was Shuttarna 1erThe Mitannian General King, also known as Abraham from the Bible. Houy was the Viceroy of ancient Egypt; he was the husband of Taemouad.**jesy**(Jesy) the 2thdaughter of the couple Youya-Touya. Viceroy Houy was both a scholar and a sage recognized for millennia. Viceroy Houy was the inventor of the reconstituted stones used to build pyramids and palaces. The reconstituted stones used to construct the Tolongoina fortress (Manda de Foulpointe) were of the same composition as the Egyptian pyramids. This historical truth can easily be confirmed by analyzing the two elements. The Antsohihy District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.2. The District of Analalava (Manasseh, Hely wife of Job, Bela son of Benjamin, Hevi son of Dinah).

Analalava, or "An-Hely-Ala-Hevi," means "the union of Anan, Hely, Ala (Bela), and Hevi." After the tragic killing of King Hamor of the Hivites and his son Shechem (Hevi) by the sons of Jacob, descendants of Leah, a successful exfiltration of the Mitannians rescued Dinah, who was pregnant with Prince Hevi's child, and the Mitannian Princess Rachel, also known as Rahely. Dinah and Rahely went to live permanently in the Kingdom of Mitanni (Padam Aram in the Bible). Rahely had to entrust her two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, to the care of her lady-in-waiting, Bila. Bila looked after both Dan and Naphtali, her own sons, and Joseph and Benjamin, Rahely's sons. The couple Job and Hely were the guardians of Dinah's son, who took his father's name, Hevi. The couple Job and Hely bequeathed the Comoro Islands to Hevi, son of Dina and Prince Hevi. Comoros, also known as "Kamor" or "Hamor," was the name of the King of the Hevii Kingdom. Chancellor Youya also gave part of his inheritance to Hevi, Dina's son, who was the son of Prince Hevi. Chancellor Youya also gave his half-sister Dina, also known as Mutemwia, in marriage to the future Thutmose IV. Pharaoh Amenhotep III was the son of Dina (Mutemwia) and the future Thutmose IV. Ala was the Malagasy name for Bela, Benjamin's eldest son. Benjamin was Rahely's second son, son of Jacob. The eldest son of Job and Hely was called "Zulli," "Z-Holy," or "Z-Hely," meaning descendant of Holy or Hely. Zulli was a familiar figure at the royal court of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. Chancellor Yuya was also Zulli's half-brother. The Zulus of South Africa are descendants of Zulli, the eldest son of Job and Hely. The Shaka Zulu, or "Sa-Ka-Zulli," descended from Sa and Ka, the two sons of Hennouttaoui and Mena, and Zulli. Hennouttaoui was one of Job and Hely's daughters. The Analalava region was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.3. The Region of Mampikony (Muppim son of Benjamin, Ekhi son of Benjamin).

Mampikony or "Mampy-Ekhi-Ony" was derived from two of the ten sons of Benjamin. Mampy was Muppim, the 9ththBenjamin's son, Ekhi or Ehi, was the 6ththBenjamin's son. The word "Ony"

The name, meaning "River," highlights the role of the two brothers Mampy (Muppim) and Ekhi as the High Priests who bestowed blessings. In Malagasy, the word "Tsodrano" or "Shu-Rano" means "Blessing." Shu was Shuttarna 1eralias Abraham. Rano was the equivalent of the word "Water". The Mampikony District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.4. The District of Bealanana (Bela son of Benjamin, Manasseh).

Bealanana or "Be-Ala-Anana" means the Household of Ala and Anana. Ala was Bela, the eldest son of Benjamin. Anana was Manasseh, the eldest son of...**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Joseph of the Bible). Benjamin and Joseph were Rachel's two sons, sons of Jacob. The Bealanana District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.5. The District of Port-Bergé/Boriziny (Beriah and Jimna two sons of Aser).

The name Port-Bergé has no ancient historical value. Boriziny, or "Beria-Jimna," derived from two of the four sons of Asher. Asher was the second son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. The eldest son of Zilpah and Jacob was Gad. Zilpah was the lady-in-waiting to the Mitannian Princess Leah. Beria was the fourthandthe youngest son of Aser. Jimna or Ziny was Aser's eldest son. The Boriziny District belonged entirely to Aser. The Boriziny District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.6. The District of Befandriana (Ephraim).

Befandriana or "Be-Fa-Andriana" means "the Household of Lord Fa". Ephraim or Fa or Eph are equivalent; they refer to the second son of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya). Ephraim, the proto-Jew, was also the Egyptian Pharaoh General Ay. The Befandriana District belonged entirely to Ephraim. The Befandriana District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.1.7. The District of Mandritsara (Ard son of Benjamin).

Mandritsara or “M-Andry-Sarah” or “M-Ard-Sarah” means the sailor Andry from Sarah. Andry or Ard was on the 10thandthe youngest son of Benjamin. Ard, also known as Andry, was a sailor and commanded a fleet for the high seas. Sarah was Abraham's wife and Jacob's grandmother. Njaka and Ard had acquired Indonesian islands. Njaka was the eldest son of Anan, who was born to Rivo, the daughter of General Arivo. The capital, Jakarta (Njaka-Ard), still bears the combined name of Njaka and Ard. The Mandritsara District belonged entirely to Andry, or Ard, the proto-Jew.

3.7.2. The Boina Region (Mena son-in-law of Job/descendant of Toara de Bouhen).

Boina or Bouhen was the name of the ancient Egyptian fortress. The new version of the Bouhen fortress was the work of the General Architect "Twaré" or "Toara". The word "Tour" or "Tower" was derived from the name of this illustrious General Architect. Menna or Mena, the Minister of Finance and Planning of the Pharaohs of the 18thThe Dynasty of the Pharaohs had as its ancestor the Illustrious General Architect. Mena was the husband of Hennouttaoui, one of the

daughters of the Job-Hely couple. In the second territorial division of Madagascar's provinces, Mena had given part of his territory to the new province named "Mahazanga." In return, the new region was to bear the name of his illustrious ancestor, Bouhen or Boina. The administrators of the new region were also to be drawn from the illustrious "Twaré" or "Toara" lineage. The Boina region was 50% Twaré and 50% Job-Hely.

The Boina Region was made up of five Districts: Mahajanga, Soalala, Mitsinjo, Marovoay and Ambato Boeny.

3.7.2.1. The District of Mahazanga (Manasseh, Joseph, Job).

Mahazanga, or "Ma-Youya-Zanga," encompassed three figures: "Ma," also known as Mane, Youya, and Zanga. Ma referred to Mane, the Mitannian prince, son of Youssef-Yahvé (Youya). Mane, also known as Anan, was Youya's son and the son-in-law of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Anan was Hely's grandson through Jacob. Anan's Egyptian wife was also Hely's granddaughter through Job. Mane, also known as Anan, was close to the Zanga family, as Anan's children born in Egypt were also descended from Job and Hely. All the Zanga were also descended from Job and Hely. The Mahazanga District belonged entirely to Hely. The Mahazanga District also belonged to Youya and Job. The Comorians are members of the "Mahazanga" family, as they are descended from Dina, the Chancellor's only sister. **You**ssef-**Ya**Hevi (Youya). Furthermore, Prince Hevi, the only son of Dina and Prince Hevi, son of King Hamor, was the adopted son of the Job-Hely couple. The Mahazanga District belonged to the children of Manasseh, Youya, and the Zanga of Black Africa.

3.7.2.2. The District of Soalala (Abraham, Hely wife of Job, Bela son of Benjamin).

Soalala or "Shu-Hely-Ala" refers to three personalities. Shu was the Mitannian King Shuttarna 1er Abraham of Padam Aram, also known as Hely, was the former Rahely; she married the illustrious Job as her second husband. Ala was Bela, the eldest son of Benjamin. Benjamin was the second son of Rahely, son of Jacob. Hely refers to Job's wife from his second marriage. The district of Soalala belonged to the descendants of Abraham, the descendants of Hely through Job, and Bela, the eldest son of Benjamin.

3.5.2.3. The District of Mitsinjo (Job).

Mitsinjo, also known as "Mi-Uts-Andju," "Mi-Uts-Andjuna," or "Mitanni-Uts-Andjuna," means "Lord Uts from Mitanni." This referred to Job, the illustrious son of Uts of Mitanni. The Mitsinjo district belonged entirely to the seven sons and three daughters of Job and Hely.

3.5.2.4. The District of Marovoay (Eri son of Gad, Mutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Ephraim).

Marovoay, or "M-Eri-Bou-Aÿ," belonged to three Patriarchs. M-Eri was the Eri or Ara mariner who commanded a large naval force that connected the port cities of the Ancient Kingdom of Madagascar. Bou or Moutemne**bou**was the 3rdthThe daughter of Chancellor Youya, she was married to General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of her uncle Ay. Ay was the second son

of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). Ay was the brother of Anan. Ay and Anan were both Viceroys of Egypt. Ay was a General in the Pharaohs' Land Army. Anan was an Admiral. Ay was an exceptional politician; his eldest daughter, Nefertiti, became Queen of Egypt when she married Akhenaten, the son of Queen Tiye. Ay and Tiye were brother and sister. Anan was a Prophet of the Egyptian god Amun. Chancellor Yuya was also the 1erProphet of the god Amun. The Marovoay District belonged entirely to the descendants of the two brothers Benjamin and Joseph. The Marovoay District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.2.5. The District of Ambato Boeny (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph, Mena son-in-law of Job).

Ambato Boeny or “An-Bao-Tou-Bouhen” means “the association of An (Anana), of Bao (Moutemne**bou**), of Tou(Touiou) and of Mena alias Bouhen. Anana was the eldest son of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). Bao (Moutemne**bou**) and Tou (**All**iou) were respectively the 3th girl and the 4thdaughter of the Touya-Youya couple. Mena, also known as Bouhen, was the father of Anan's wife in 1erawedding.

Bao or Moutemne**bou**She was the wife of General Nakhtmin, one of the sons of General Ay. Tou or Touiou was the wife of Ouser, the Governor of Aswan. Ouser the Governor and Mena, the Minister of Finance of the Pharaohs, were both descendants of the General Architect Twaré or Toara, who modernized the fortress of Buhen. Since the Bronze Age, Twaré had become synonymous with Buhen. The children of Mena and Ouser were also descendants of the General Architect Twaré (Toara). The children of Anana and Touiou were also descendants of the General Architect Twaré. The District of Ambato Boeny belonged jointly to the descendants of Youssef-Yahvé (Youya) and the descendants of Twaré.

3.7.3. The Betsiboka Region (Job, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Ka son of Mena).

Betsiboka or "Be-Uts-Bou-Ka" means "the Household of Uts, Bou, and Ka." Uts refers to the eldest son of Nahor, one of Abraham's brothers. Uts is also the grandfather of the illustrious Job. Job married Hely as his second wife. Hely was Rachel or Rahely when she married Jacob, the father of Joseph, as her first husband. Bou, Bao, or Moutemne**bou**was the 3rdthBou, daughter of the couple Touya and Youya, was one of the granddaughters of Hely, also known as Rachel. Ka was the second son of Hennouttaoui and Menna. Sa was the couple's eldest son. The two brothers, Sa and Ka, inherited their expertise in land management and surveying from their illustrious father, Mena. They had established the original topography of Madagascar. Hennouttaoui was of Mitannian origin. Hely was of Mitannian origin, Job was of Mitannian origin, Youya was of Mitannian origin, Touya was of Egyptian origin, and Mena was of Egyptian origin. The Betsiboka region was of Mitannian-Egyptian origin. The Betsiboka region also had a proto-Jewish population.

The Betsiboka Region was made up of three districts: Kandreho, Maevatanana and Tsaratanana.

The names of the three districts of Betsiboka are specific: Eve, Reu, and Sarah are recalled. Eve was the first woman in the history of humanity, Reu was one of Abraham's ancestors, and Sarah was Abraham's wife.

3.7.3.1. The District of Kandreho (Ka son of Mena).

Kandreho, or "Ka-Andj-Reu," means "Lord Ka, descendant of Reu." Ka was the second son of the couple Hennouttaoui and Mena. Hennouttaoui was one of the three daughters of the couple Job and Hely. Hennouttaoui-Mena was the equivalent of "Kiranomena," "Kirano-Mena," or "Keren-Mena." Keren of the Bible, Hennouttaoui the Mitannian Princess, and Kirano of the Malagasy people all represent the same person. Keren, also known as Hennouttaoui, was descended from Job, himself a descendant of the Patriarch Reu. Ka, the son of Mena, was also a descendant of Reu. Mena, the Minister of Finance and Territorial Development for the Pharaohs, was a descendant of the General Architect Twaré (Toara). Ka was of Mitannian and Egyptian descent. The district of Kandreho was of Mitannian and Egyptian descent.

3.7.3.2. The District of Maevatanana (Manana, last daughter of Manasseh).

Maevatanana or "Ma-Eva-T-Anana" means "Territory of the daughters of Anana, daughters of Eve." Ma-Anana or Manana was the last daughter of Anan. Manana was from the 3rd$_{th}$Anana's wedding to the daughter of Admiral Rouka Jr. Anana had two daughters from her first marriage. $_{era}$Anana married one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple: Aménia was the eldest, Siatra the youngest. Anana had four daughters in total. In order of birth, they were named Aménia, Siatra, Zanaka, and Manana. The daughters of Anana and his brother Ay were exceptionally beautiful, like their grandmother Hely (Rachel of the Bible). The three daughters of the Job-Hely couple were of legendary beauty. Nefertiti, Ay's eldest daughter, was also exceptionally beautiful. The Maevatanana District belonged entirely to Anana's daughters. Manana was also exceptionally beautiful, and the term "Maeva" or Meva had become synonymous with "Pretty" or "Beautiful."

3.7.3.3. The District of Tsaratanana (Manasseh).

Tsaratanana or "Sarah-T-Anana" means "Territory of Anana son of Sarah". Indeed, Anana was descended from Sarah.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya, Anana's father, was Sarah's great-grandson. The Tsaratanana District belonged entirely to Anana. The Tsaratanana District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.7.4. The Melaky Region (Melki, granddaughter of Manasseh).

Melaky or Melki derived from the name of Abimelki's second daughter. In Egypt, Anan had first married one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. From this union were born Abimelki and Makir. Abimelki died young, leaving two orphans, Rouia and

Melaky. These two girls were the offspring of both Minister Mena and Chancellor Youya. Furthermore, Mena's wife was one of Chancellor Youya's half-sisters. Chancellor Youya's four half-sisters were, in order of birth: Mutemwia (Dina), the mother of Pharaoh Amenhotep III; Jemima or Imamo, the eldest daughter of Job and Hel; Ketsia or Ketsa, the second daughter of Job and Hel; and finally, Hennouttaoui (Keren of the Bible). The Melaky region was of Mitanni-Egyptian descent. The Melaky region was also partly of proto-Jewish origin. The Melaky region was part of Mena's original province. The orphaned Melaky was taken in by the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple, who became her adoptive parents. Melaky's maternal grandmother was Hennouttaoui. In Madagascar, the Melaky region was considered the inheritance of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple for Melaky. The ancient Province of Zanga had been expanded and it became the Province of Mahazanga after the addition of 3 new Regions: Melaky, Betsiboka and Sofia.

The Melaky Region was made up of 5 Districts: Maintirano, Antsalova, Morafenobe, Ambatomainty and Besalampy.

3.7.4.1. The District of Maintirano (Roan, Joseph's father-in-law).

Maintirano, also known as Menty-Roan, KMent-Roan, or Kment-Raon, was the ancient name of the District. The term KMent or Kimainty refers to the fertile black lands of Egypt. Ancient Egypt was originally called KMent or Kimainty. Roan was the High Priest and father-in-law of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). Maintirano or "KMent-Roan" means "Roan or Raon the High Priest of Ancient Egypt." Roan was Potiphera from the Bible, the High Priest of On in Ancient Egypt. The District of Maintirano belonged to the descendants of High Priest Roan. Melaky was also the great-granddaughter of High Priest Roan.

3.7.4.2. The District of Antsalova (Manasseh, Zalo son of Job, Job).

Antsalova, or "An-Tsalo-Ob" or "An-Tsalo-Job," signifies the union of Manasseh and Zalo, one of the sons of Job. The couple Job and Hely had seven sons and three daughters. The seven sons of the couple were: Zulli or Zanga, Banga or Bongo, UtsOmby or Tsihombe, AnUts or Anosy, IUts or Ihosy, Uts-Hely or Zalo, and Bara or Para. Ihosy was the father of Pharaoh Horemheb, who married in 1era Amenia, the eldest daughter of Anan, was married. The capital of the Ihorombe Region was Ihosy, named after the father of General Pharaoh Horemeb. Bara or Para was the father of Baramessou or Paramessou, the future Ramses Ierwho married Siatra, the youngest daughter of Anan. The District of Antsalova was 100% Job.

3.7.4.3. The District of Morafenobe (Mora son of Zano, Ephraim, Manasseh).

Morafenobe, or "M-Our-Fa-An-Be" or "M-Our-Ephraïm-Anan-Be," means "the maritime lords of Ur, the two brothers Fa (Aÿ) and An (Anan)." Abraham and his brothers were residents of Ur before emigrating to Padam Aram to found the Kingdom of Mitanni. The two brothers possessed large naval fleets. The two Zano brothers were

also descended from the lords of Our. The District of Morafenobe belonged to the Chancellor's two male sons**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). The District of Morafenobe was a District for both Blessing and Cursing.

3.7.4.4. The District of Ambatomainty (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph).

Ambatomainty or "An-Bou-Tou-Ment" or "An-Bou-Tou-KMent" means "the association of An (Anan), of Bou (Moutemne)**bou**) and of Tou (**All**iou) originally from Kment or Egypt." Indeed, Anan, Moutemnebou, and Touiou were originally from Egypt through their mother, Touya. The Chancellor's wife**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the daughter of the Egyptian High Priest Roan or Raon, Potiphara of the Bible. The District of Ambatomainty belonged jointly to the eldest son, the 3rd$_{th}$and to the 4th daughter of the couple Touya-Youya or Touya-Hasina or Touya-Masina. The District of Ambatomainty carried the Egyptian Standard of Roan.

3.7.4.5. The District of Besalampy (His son of Mena, Bela son of Benjamin, Huppim son of Benjamin).

Besalampy or "Be-Sa-Ala-Ampy" means "the household of 'Sa', of Bela (Ala) and Ampy (Huppim)." Sa was the eldest son of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple; Hennouttaoui's mother was Hely, the mother of...**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya, who was Chancellor of Egypt. Mena, Sa's father, was the Minister of Finance and Land Development of Egypt. Bela was Benjamin's eldest son. Huppim was the 9th$_{th}$Benjamin's son. Benjamin's mother was also Hely (Rachel). The Besalampy District belonged to three of the Chancellor's mother's grandsons.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). The grandson "Sa" was descended from Job, the two grandsons Bela (Ala) and Ampy (Huppim) were descended from Jacob. The district of Besalampy was Mitanno-Egypto-Jewish.

3.8. The Ancient Province of Fianarantsoa (Ephraim, Manasseh, Eri son of Gad, Abraham).

Fianarantsoa or "Eph-An-Eri-Shu" means "Ephraim, Anan (Manasseh), Eri, and Shu." Ephraim was also known as Ay by the Egyptians and as Fa or Pha by the Malagasy; he was the second son of the couple Touya-**You**ssef**Ya**hvé (Youya). General Ay was the 14th$_{th}$Pharaoh of the 18th$_{th}$Dynasty of the Pharaohs. An (Anan) was also Mane of the Mitanni and Manasseh of the Jews; he was the eldest son of the couple Tuya-**You**ssef**Ya**Hvé (Youya). Anan was Viceroy of Lower Egypt (Bity) before permanently migrating to Madagascar. Anan was the Admiral of the "D-Anana" or "Danan" flotilla, meaning "Anana Gate." Eri was the 5th$_{th}$son of Gad. The latter was the eldest son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. Shu or Shuttarna 1$_{er}$He was King of Mitanni for twenty years. The Ancient Province of Fianarantsoa belonged to the children of Joseph, Gad, and other descendants of Abraham.

The Ancient Province of Fianarantsoa was made up of 5 Regions: Amoron'i Mania, Haute Matsiatra, Ihorombe, Vatovavy Fitovinany and Atsimo Atsinanana.

3.8.1. The Amoron'i Mania Region (Haro son of Nahor, Amenia daughter of Manasseh).

Amoron'i Mania, or "Amourrou Aménia," refers to the ancient Kingdom of Amurru, and Aménia to the eldest daughter of the Viceroy of Lower Egypt. The ancient Kingdom of Amurru was under Egyptian influence but bordered the Kingdom of Mitanni. It was Pharaoh Thutmose III who conquered the Amurru territory. The Kingdom of Amurru belonged to Hazo in the 5th century.thNahor's son. The post-Hazo Amourrou Kingdom had been destroyed by the attacks of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples. Subsequently, close relatives of the Sea Peoples were freed and territories were given to them in Madagascar. The Antemoro of Madagascar were among these peoples descended from Hazo.

The majority of the Sea Peoples came from the Mascarene Islands.

Amenia, the eldest daughter of Anana, was the wife of Pharaoh Horemheb. The latter was one of the grandsons of the couple Job and Hely.

The Amoron'i Mania Region was made up of 4 Districts: Ambatofinandrahana, Ambositra, Fandriana and Manandriana.

3.8.1.1. The District of Ambatofinandrahana (Manasseh, Mutemnebu daughter of Joseph, Tuiou daughter of Joseph, Ephraim, Ard son of Benjamin, Joseph).

Ambatofinandrahana or “Ambatofinandraha” or “An-Bao-Tou-Ephi-Andry-Youya” means the association of An (Anana), of Bao (Moutemne**bou**), of Tou (**All**iou), of Ephi (**Eph**Raim), of Andry (Ard) and of Youya. Anana was the eldest son of the Chancellor**You**ssef**Ya**Yuya (Yuya). Anana was Viceroy of Lower Egypt or Bity. Anana had married in 1eramarriage in Egypt to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. From this union were born two sons and two daughters: Abimelki, Makir, Aménia, and Siatre. Anana's daughters from this union inherited vast territories in the Ancient Province of Fianarantsoa. Bao and Tou, the 3thand the 4ththdaughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Youya had also inherited vast territories in the Ancient Province of Fianarantsoa. Ephraim (Ay), the second son of Chancellor Youya, was a General and 14thPharaoh of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Ay had married one of the daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui-Mena. Ay was the father of Nefer**titi**(Titi) and Moutnodj**emits**(Imito). Queen Nefertiti was the mother of Pharaoh Tutankhamun. In his second marriage, General Pharaoh Horemheb married Mutnod.**I put**alias Imito, the second daughter of General Pharaoh Ay. Andry (Ard) on the 10ththAnd Benjamin's youngest son had also inherited vast territory in the ancient province of Fianarantsoa. The district of Ambatofinandrahana belonged entirely to the male and female children of Chancellor Youya and to the children of his brother Benjamin. The district of Ambatofinandrahana was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.1.2. The District of Ambositra (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Siatra daughter of Manassé).

Ambositra or “An-Bao-Siatra” means “the association of An (Anana), Bao (Moutemne**bou**) and Siatra." Anana was the Chancellor's eldest son**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuah). Anana the Egyptian was Manasseh the Jew. Anana had married in 1eraone of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui was Keren, one of the three daughters of the illustrious Job. The Hennouttaoui-Mena couple was known to the ancient Malagasy as Kirano-Mena or Keren-Mena. Siatra was the second daughter of Anana. Siatra was descended from both Joseph (**You**ssef-**Ya** (hvé) and of Job, his mother was one of the daughters of Keren. Bao was Moutemne**bou**, the 3th daughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). The Ambositra District belonged to two of the Chancellor's seven children**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya) and to one of his granddaughters. The Ambositra District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.1.3. The District of Fandriana (Ephraim).

Fandriana or “Fa-Andriana” or “Eph-Andriana” means “Lord Ephraim”. See the 14thth Pharaoh of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt was the second son of the Chancellor **You** ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya). General Pharaoh Ay was also the husband of one of the daughters of the couple Hennuttawi-Mena. Hennuttawi was also Keren, one of the three daughters of the illustrious Job. Fa, or Ephraim the Jew, was also the father of Nefertiti and Mutnodj.**emits**(Imito). Ephraim the Jew had also given a vast territory called Imito in the Fandriana District to his second daughter, Imito (Moutnodj).**emits**). In 2ndewedding, Horemheb on the 15ththand Last Pharaoh of the 18ththThe Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt had married Mutnodj**emits** (Imito). Imito was both Joseph's granddaughter (**You**ssef-**Ya**(hvé) and of Job. The beginning of the enslavement of the remnants of Jacob's children in Egypt dated from the year 1298 BC, which was the year of the death of Imito (Moutnod).**I put**), or 21 years after the beginning of Pharaoh Horemheb's reign. The Fandriana District belonged entirely to Ephraim the Jew. The Fandriana District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.1.4. The District of Manandriana (Manassé).

Manandriana, also known as "Mane-Andriana" or "Manassé-Andriana," means "Lord Manassé." Anana, also called Manassé, was the eldest son of the couple Tuya-Youya, Tuya-Hasina, or Tuya-Masina. Anana was Viceroy of Lower Egypt, or Bity in ancient Egyptian, or Ibity in Malagasy. Anana was the 2ndndProphet of the God Amun, the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the 1sterProphet of the god Amun. Anana had married in 1eraAnana and Aÿ were married to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. They were also brothers-in-law of the two brothers Sa and Ka. The ancestors of the Sakalava were Sa, Ka, Bela (Ala), and Hevi. Anana and Aÿ's wives were the two sisters of Sa and Ka. Manasseh was Anana's Jewish name. Manandriana, or "Manasseh-Andriana," was a district that was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.2. The Haute-Matsiatra Region (Siatra daughter of Manasseh).

Matsiatra or "Maat-Siatra" means "the Great Noble Siatra" in ancient Egyptian. Paramessou became the 1erPharaoh of the 19ththe Dynasty of Pharaohs was the husband of Siatra. Siatra, the wife of General Paramessou, had become Queen of Egypt, and she bore the title of "Maat" or "The Great Noble One" or "The Queen." Paramessou or Baramessou took the name Ra-Messou or Ramses when he became the 1sterPharaoh of the 19ththDynasty of the Pharaohs. Paramessou, or "Para-M-Uts," was the son of Para the Younger, one of the seven sons of Job and Hely. Para-M-Uts means "Para, sailor of Uts" or "sailor of Job." Paramessou's mother was an Ethiopian princess from one of the 47 Ethiopian provinces conquered by the illustrious Thutmose III. The two generals, Paramessou and Horemheb, were both descended from Job and Hely through two of their sons. Para the Younger was Paramessou's father. Iusso, or I-Uts, was Horemheb's father. Horemheb's mother was a Sudanese princess from the Sudanese locality of Iusso, Ihosy, or I-Uts. The two names Salo (Uts-Hely) and I-Uts are synonymous. Anana's two sons, Aménia and Siatra, had been married to the two Generals Horemheb and Paramessou. The Chancellor's two granddaughters**You**YHWH (Youya) had been married to Job's two grandsons. The lineage of the Job-Hely couple had become the lineage of the Pharaohs of the 19ththDynasty. The lineage of Job and Hely had enslaved the lineage of Jacob and Rahely (Rachel). Hely and Rahely were the same Mitannian princess descended from Laban. The Upper Matsiatra region belonged entirely to Siatra. She descended from both Youya (Joseph of the Bible) and Job.

The Haute-Matsiatra Region was made up of 7 Districts: Fianarantsoa, Lalangina, Ambohimahasoa, Isandra, Vohibato, Ambalavao and Ikalamavony.

3.8.2.1. The District of Fianarantsoa (Ephraim, Manasseh, Eri son of Gad, Abraham).

Fianarantsoa, or "Eph-An-Eri-Shu," means "the union of Ephraim, Anan (Manasseh), Eri, and Shu." The Fianarantsoa district belonged to four Patriarchs. Ephraim was the second.ndson of the couple Touya-Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé). Ay, also known as Ephraim, was the 14ththPharaoh of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Anana, the eldest son of Chancellor Yuya (**You**ssef- **Ya** hvé) was the 1erKing of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. Anana was also Viceroy of Lower Egypt before his final emigration to Madagascar. Eri was the 5ththson of Gad, the eldest son of Zilpah and Jacob. Shu or Shuttarna 1erwas the 2ndKing of the Kingdom of Mitanni. Shuttarna 1erAbraham of the Bible was Abraham. Paddan Aram of the Bible and Mitanni of the Bronze Age were synonymous. The Fianarantsoa District belonged entirely to the descendants of Joseph and Gad. The Fianarantsoa District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.2.2. The District of Lalangina (Lalangina son of Siatra).

Lalangina was one of the sons of the Siatra-Paramessou couple. Seti 1erthe couple's eldest son was the 2ndPharaoh of the 19ththDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Seti had a brother named

Lalangina. Siatra had given a vast territory to Lalangina in the Ancient Region of Matsiatra. The African descendants of the Job-Hely or Anga-Hely or Anga-Ola (Angola) couple were given the title "Anga" like the Z**anga**, the Kats**anga**, the T**anga**Nyika and the Lal**angi**na. The District of Lalangina belonged entirely to Lalangina, one of the sons of the Siatra-Paramessou couple.

3.8.2.3. The District of Ambohimahasoa (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Messou the future Ramses I/grandson of Job).

Ambohimahasoa or “An-Bao-Messou” or “An-Bao M-Uts” means “the association of Anan (An), of Moutemne**bou**(Bao) and Paramessou (Messou). The District of Ambohimahasoa belonged jointly to two of the Chancellor's children**You**ssef-**Ya**Job (Youya) and Anan's son-in-law, General Paramessou. The word Paramessou or Para-M-Uts means Para, sailor of Uts. Job was descended from Uts. Paramessou was Job's grandson, descended from his son Para (Bara) and an Ethiopian or Sudanese princess. Anan was the eldest son of Chancellor Youya. Anan was the former Viceroy of Lower Egypt and 2ndProphet of the god Amun. Anan was also the Admiral of the Sea Peoples, "D-Anan" or Danan. Anan's stepmother and Paramessou's father were from the couple Job and Hely. Anan's parents-in-law were the couple Hennouttaoui and Mena. Para, Paramessou's father, and Hennouttaoui were brother and sister. Paramessou's mother came from one of the 47 Ethiopian provinces conquered by Pharaoh Thutmose III. Mutemne**bou**(Bao) was the 3rdthdaughter of the Chancellor **You** ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya). Mutemnebu was the wife of General Nakhtmin. The latter was one of the sons of General Ay. General Nakhtmin was the 1sterIn charge of the "Zara" Complex, Queen Tiyi's personal residence. The city of "Zara" was a state within a state, similar to Vatican City in Italy. The Zara Residence was autonomous and also served to protect the future ruler of Egypt from childbirth until coronation. Pharaoh Amenhotep III gifted this residential complex to his wife after the assassination of their first son by conspirators. General Paramessou was the husband of Siatra, or Tia-Sitré, the second daughter of Anan. The Ambohimahasoa District belonged to the descendants of Joseph and Job.

3.8.2.4. The District of Isandra (Sard, eldest son of Ard, grandson of Benjamin).

Isandra, or "I-Sa-Andra" or "Sa-Ard," means the eldest son of Andry or the eldest son of Ard. The 10thAnd Benjamin's youngest son was Ard the proto-Jew, also known as Andry the Malagasy. Anga's eldest son was Sanga. Lalangina's eldest son was Salala. Ampy's (Huppim's) eldest son was Sampy. Anana's eldest son was Sanana. Andry's eldest son was Sandra. The Egyptian prefix "Sa" means eldest son. The letter "I" was commonly used in Madagascar. Bity becomes Ibity, Sandra becomes Isandra, Boto becomes Iboto, Koto becomes Ikoto. The Isandra District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.2.5. The District of Vohibato (Houy son-in-law of Joseph of Taemouadjesy daughter of Joseph, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph).

Vohibato or “B-Houy-Bao-Tou” means “the Household of Houy, Bao, and Tou.” Viceroy Houy was the husband of Jesy. Taemouad**jesy**(Jesy) was the 2nd$_{nde}$daughter of the couple Touya-Youya or Touya-Hasina or Touya-Masina. Moutemne**bou**(Bao) was the 3rd$_{th}$daughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Hvé (Youya). General Nakhtmin was the husband of Moutemnebou. General Nakhtmin was one of the sons of General Aÿ (Ephraim to the Jews and Fa to the Malagasy). **All**iou (Tou) was the 4th$_{th}$daughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Youya (Hvé). Touiou was the wife of the Governor of Aswan. Djibouti, or "Dje-Bao-Tou," belonged to three of Chancellor Youya's five daughters. Somali, or "Shu-Mo-Hely," belonged to the three Shu (Shuttarna), Moutemouia (Mo), and Hely (Rachel) figures. Viceroy Houy was also a scholar and a wise man. Houy was the inventor of the reconstituted stones used in the construction of the Pyramids and Palaces of Ancient Egypt. The Vohibato District belonged entirely to the female descendants of Chancellor Youya (Joseph of the Bible).

3.8.2.6. The District of Ikalamavony (Ka son of Mena, Bela son of Benjamin, Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph).

Ikalamavony or “I-Ka-Ala-Ma-Bao-On” means "the association of High Priests" blessings from Ka on the 2nd$_{nd}$son of Mena, of Bela (Ala), the eldest son of Benjamin, of Manasseh (Ma), the eldest son of**You**ssef-**Ya**Youya and Moutemne**bou**(Bao) the 3$_{th}$daughter of Chancellor Youya.” The suffix “On” or “Ony,” meaning “River,” designated the High Priests of Blessing. Ony, RaOn, or RaOny was the High Priest and father-in-law of the Chancellor. **You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). Potiphera, the High Priest of On in the Bible, was also known as RaOn. "Tsodrano" means "Blessing." Manasseh (Ananas) was the 2nd$_{nd}$Prophet of the god Amun when he lived in Egypt. Andriamanitra or "Andjuna-Amon-Nitra" means in ancient Egyptian "Lord Amun is God." The ancient Egyptian word "Nitra" means "God." The ancient Egyptian word "Andjuna" or "Andriana" means "Lord." Moutemnebou (Bao) the 3$_{th}$The daughter of Tuya and Youya was one of the Recluses of the god Amun. The District of Ikalamavony was a district specifically designed for the High Priests of Blessing. The District of Ikalamavony was 100% proto-Jewish, descending entirely from Joseph and Benjamin, the two sons of Jacob born to Rachel (Rahely).

3.8.3. The Ihorombe Region (Horemeb son-in-law of Manasseh of Ameniah, son-in-law of Ephraim of Mutnodjemet, grandson of Job).

Ihorombe or "I-Horemeb" means General Pharaoh Horemeb. He was the 15th$_{th}$and last Pharaoh of the 18th$_{th}$Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Horemeb was the son of Iusso, also known as Ihosy or IH-Uts. Ihosy was one of the seven sons of the Job-Hely couple. Horemeb's mother was a princess from Lower Egypt (Nubia). Horemeb was also a grandson of the Job-Hely couple. Horemeb married in 1$_{era}$Amenia (Mania), Anana's eldest daughter, was married. Amenia's mother was one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui was

Keren of the Bible. Horemheb married in 2ndeMoutnodj wedding**emits**(Imito), the second daughter of General Pharaoh Ay. Anana and Ay were Manasseh and Ephraim of the Bible. Isalo, also known as Uts-Alo or Uts-Hely, was one of the sons of the couple Amenia and Horemeb. Uts-Hely was the equivalent of Job-Hely. Amenia and Mutnodjemet were buried at Saqqara (Egypt). The children descended from the couple Amenia and Horemeb had their mortuary city, Sakaraha, in Madagascar. Tsalo Fotsy and Tsalo Mainty were two of the sons of the couple Amenia and Horemeb. The Ihorombe region belonged entirely to the descendants of Joseph and Job.

The Ihorombe Region had 3 Districts: Iakora, Ihosy and Ivohibe.

3.8.3.1. The District of Iakora (Joseph, Abraham).

Iakora or "Youya-Ka-Our" means Youya and the second son of Our. Youya (**You**ssef-**Ya**Yahweh) was the Chancellor of Egypt who bore the name of his God Yahweh. He was Joseph of the Bible. Ka-Our, meaning the second son of Ur, was Abraham; he was the second son of Terah, Prince of Ur. Nahor was the eldest son of Terah. Haran was the thirdthand last son of Terah. The District of Iakora was reserved for the High Priests who worshipped the God Yahweh. The Pharaohs of Egypt had designated the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the "favored one of the Perfect God (Yahweh)." Chancellor Yuya was also the 1sterProphet of the god Amun. He was also the 1ster Prophet of the God Min. The District of Iakora belonged entirely to the male and female descendants of the two High Priests Yuya and Abraham. The District of Iakora was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.3.2. The District of Ihosy (Iuts son of Job, father of Pharaoh Horemeb).

Ihosy, or "IH-Uts," was one of the seven sons of Job and Hely. Ihosy married a Nubian princess from Lower Egypt. From this union was born Horemheb, who later became the 15thand last Pharaoh of the 18thDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Job was descended from Uz, the eldest son of Nahor. The district of Ihosy belonged entirely to one of the males of the Job-Hely couple. Anana, the Viceroy of Lower Egypt, had a residence in Lower Egypt. This residence was located in the territory of Ihosy in Nubia. The district of Ihosy was entirely Job's.

3.8.3.3. The District of Ivohibe (Houy son-in-law of Joseph, husband of Taemouadjesy daughter of Joseph).

Ivohibe or "IB-Houy-Be" means "the Household of Lord Houy". Taemouad**jesy**(Jesy) the 2nde daughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya had married in 1eraThe marriage of Viceroy Houy. It was Houy who invented the reconstituted stones used to build the Pyramids and Palaces of Ancient Egypt. These reconstituted stones were the forerunners of concrete. Houy, Horemheb, and Paramessou were descended from the sons of Job-Hely and African princesses from Lower Egypt and the 47 Ethiopian provinces conquered by Pharaoh Thutmose III. Princes and princesses from Lower Egypt and the 47 Ethiopian provinces had been educated and trained in the Egyptian High Schools.

on the direct orders of Thutmose III. The pharaohs who succeeded Thutmose III continued in this vein. Tsiry of Tsiribihina, or Tsiry Bouhen, was one of the sons of the couple Jesy-Houy. Houy was both a scholar and a sage. Houy was the greatest scholar of Ancient Egypt. The district of Ivohibe belonged entirely to the illustrious Houy, himself a descendant of the illustrious Job.

3.8.4. The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region (Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Touiou daughter of Joseph, Tiyi daughter of Joseph, 7 children of Joseph).

Vatovavy or “Bao-Tou-Vavy” means “the association of Moutemne**bou**(Bao), of**All**iou (Tou) and Tiyi (Vavy)”. Fitovinany or “Fito-Vinany” means the seven Dreams or the seven Descendants. Moutemne**bou**(Bao) was the 3rdthMoutemnebou, daughter of the couple Touya and Youya, was the wife of General Nakhtmin, the chief administrator of the Zara Royal Complex. Amenhotep III had granted his wife, Queen Tiyi, an independent Royal City for the safety of her descendants. The Zara Royal City was equipped with, among other things, a maternity ward and royal nurseries. Vineyards and orchards were located within this vast area. In Malagasy, the expression "Nahazo Zara" is used when a girl marries a wealthy suitor. The Vatovavy Region belonged to the High Officials of the Zara Royal Complex. Generals, doctors, engineers, and agronomists were among these High Officials. They enjoyed the trust of Pharaoh Amenhotep III because these High Officials were descended from his wife's siblings. Pharaoh Amenhotep III was the son of Mutemwia (Dina of the Bible) and Thutmose IV. Pharaoh Amenhotep III was the nephew of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya). The Chancellor had become "Father of Pharaoh" when his nephew Amenhotep III and his eldest daughter Tiye became Pharaoh and Queen of Egypt, respectively. Amenhotep III was 12 years old at the time of his coronation, while Queen Tiye was only 11.

Fitovinany, also known as "Fito-Vinany," "Seven Dreams," or "Seven Children," represented the seven children of the Tuya-Youya couple. Queen Tiyi was the eldest. Anan was the eldest son. Ay was the second son, later becoming the 14th.thPharaoh of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs. Jesy (Taemouad)**jesy**) was the 2ndeAs a daughter, she married Viceroy Houy. Bao (Moutemne)**bou**) was the 3thThe daughter of Chancellor Youya, she married General Nakhtmin. Tou (Touiou) was the 4ththAs a daughter, she married Ouser, the Governor of Aswan. Kakaia was the 5ththAnd the last daughter of Chancellor Yuya, she married Koto or Kyoto, Prince of the Ruka Sea Peoples. The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region belonged entirely to the seven children of the Tuya-Yuya couple. The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region was 100% proto-Jewish.

The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region served, among other things, as a royal maternity and nursery for the descendants of Joseph's seven children in Madagascar. The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region ensured the continuity of Joseph's dynasty in Madagascar.

The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region also ensured the continuity of the Dynasties of the Seven Tribes of Jacob in Madagascar. The seven Tribes were respectively descended from Manasseh, Ephraim,

of Dan, Gad, Issachar, Asher, and Benjamin. These were the seven tribes who had not experienced slavery in Egypt.

The Vatovavy Fitovinany Region included 6 Districts: Ifanadiana, Ikongo, Manakara, Mananjary, Nosy Varika and Vohipeno.

3.8.4.1. The District of Ifanadiana (Ephraim).

Ifanadiana or “I-Fa-Andjuna” means “Lord Fa” or “Lord Ephraim” or “Lord Ay.” Ephraim, the proto-Jew, was Fa the Malagasy; he was also Ay the Egyptian. Ay was the 14ththPharaoh of the 18thth Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Ay was the father of Queen Nefertiti, the 11ththPharaoh of the 18thth Dynasty of the Pharaohs. Ay was the grandfather of Tutankhamun on the 13ththPharaoh of the 18ththDynasty of the Pharaohs. Ay was the youngest son of the Chancellor **You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). The Ifanadiana Region belonged 100% to the 2ndson of Chancellor Youya (Joseph of the Bible). The District of Ifanadiana was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.4.2. The District of Ikongo (Kongo, son of Job).

I-Kongo, also known as I-Ka-Ongo or Ka-Anga, means "the second son of Anga" in ancient Egyptian. The Job-Hely couple was also Anga-Hely or Anga-Ola. A large part of sub-Saharan Africa belonged to the Job-Hely or Anga-Ola couple. Anga, also known as Job, had exploited copper, iron, and other precious stone mines across the African continent. The ancient territory of "Congo" belonged to one of the Job-Hely couple's sons. Kongo and Ka-T-Anga are equivalent. Ikongo, Anga's second son, married local princesses and became the owner of this vast African territory that still bears the name Congo. The Angola or Anga-Ola country belonged directly to the Anga-Ola or Job-Hely couple. The Ikongo region belonged entirely to the 2ndson of the Job-Hely couple.

3.8.4.3. The District of Manakara (Manasseh, Ka son of Mena and Keren/daughter of Job, Eri son of Gad).

Mana-Ka-Eri or "Manasseh-Ka-Eri" means "the association of Manasseh, Ka, and Eri." Manasseh was the eldest son of the proto-Jew Joseph. Manasseh was Anan, the Viceroy of Egypt and 1er King of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. Anan was also the Admiral of the "D-Anan" flotillas, which were part of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples. Ka was the 2ndndson of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Eri was the 5ththson of Gad. Gad's mother was Zilpah, his father was Jacob. Zilpah's father was Routheus or RaTasy or Ra-Itasy.

3.8.4.4. The District of Mananjary (Manana daughter of Manasseh, Royal Maternity).

Mananjary or "Manana-Zara" means "Manana and the High Dignitaries of the Royal City of Zara of Queen Tiyi". Manana was the 2ndndeand last daughter of King Anana. In 3thAt the wedding, Anana had married the daughter of Prince Rouka, a descendant of the Admirals. In Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs, the children of high-ranking officials inherited their parents' positions. In Madagascar, the District of Mananjary was the equivalent of the Royal City of Zara.

Egypt, which was dedicated to Queen Tiyi. Manana, Anana's youngest child, was preserved in the Mananjary District with his mother, the daughter of the Rouka. Later, all the queens of ancient Madagascar gave birth in the Mananjary District under land and sea protection. When twins were born, only one child was taken to the capital to continue their royal education. The other child remained permanently in the Mananjary District unless the future king or queen died before ascending the throne. Mananjary was directly connected to Toamasina (Touya-Hasina or Touya-Youya) via the Pangalane Canal. The original name of Pangalane was Bangalana or B-Anga-Ola-gn, meaning the House of Anga and Ola. The couple Job-Hely were referred to by the ancient Africans as Anga-Ola or Angola.

3.8.4.5. The District of Nosy Varika (Job, Beriah son of Asher).

Nosy Varika or "N-Uts Beriah" represents N-Uts and Beriah. N-Uts and N-Ub (Nubia) were synonymous. The letter N represents the royal seal of Eber and Reu. Nebiryraou or N-Eber-Reu was a Hyksos pharaoh who was Terah or the father of Terah. Beriah or Beria was the 4thth son of Asher. The mother of Jacob's two sons, Gad and Asher, was Zilpah, one of the two daughters of Rutheus or Ritasy. Beriah was a "Veterinarian"; the words "varika" and "barika" came from his name. Sampy or Sa-Huppim on the 9ththBenjamin's son was a botanist specializing in flora. Beriah was a veterinarian specializing in fauna. Rotheus, or R-Itasy, Beriah's grandfather, was also from Uz, like the illustrious Job. The Nosy Varika District belonged entirely to Beriah, son of Asher, grandson of Jacob, and also a descendant of Uz or Nahor, Abraham's elder brother. The Nosy Varika District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.4.6. The District of Vohipeno (Houy son-in-law of Joseph/husband of Taemouadjesy, Ephraim, Manasseh).

Vohipeno, or "B-Houy-Eph-Anu" or "B-Houy-Ephraim Anana," means "the Household of Huy, Ephraim, and Manasseh." Huy was the husband of Taemouad.**jesy**(Jesy) the 2ndeChancellor's daughter**You**ssef-**Ya**Huya (Youya). Huya was Viceroy of Egypt. Huya was also the inventor of the reconstituted stones used to build Pyramids and Palaces during the latter half of the 18th century.thDynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Houy was the inventor of the "first concretes." Houy was also one of the greatest sages Egypt had ever known. Anana was the eldest son of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuyah). Ananah, Ephraim, and Huy were all three Viceroys of Egypt at various times. The Vohipeno District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.8.5. The Atsimo Atsinanana Region.

Atsimo Atsinanana was a recent name that has no millennial value for the Region.

The Atsimo Atsinanana Region included 5 Districts: Befotaka Sud, Farafangana, Midongy Sud, Vangaindrano and Vondrozo.

3.8.5.1. The District of Befotaka South (Ephraim, Tuiou daughter of Joseph, Ka grandson of Job).

Befotaka or "B-Eph-Tou-Ka" means "the Household of Eph (Ephraim), Tou (Touiou), and Ka." Ephraim (Ay) was the second son of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya).**All**iou (Tou) was the 4th$_{th}$Ka was the daughter of the couple Tuya and Youya. She was the second son of the couple Hennouttaoui and Mena. Hennouttaoui was also one of Chancellor Youya's half-sisters. Youya had four half-sisters: Mutemouia (Dina), Jemima (Imamo), Ketsia (Ketsa or Ke-Uts), and finally Hennouttaoui (Keren). Dina was the only daughter of Jacob and Leah. Jemima, Ketsia, and Keren were the three daughters of Job and Hely. Rachel and Hely were the same person. The Befotaka household belonged entirely to the descendants of Lady Hely. Ephraim, Tuya, and Ka were the owners. The Befotaka district was partly proto-Jewish.

3.8.5.2. The District of Farafangana (Kakaïa daughter of Joseph, Ephraim, Job).

Farafangana or “Fara-Fa-Anga-gn” means “the association of Fara (last child of Joseph), Fa and Anga”. Kakaia was number 5$_{th}$daughter and last child of**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). Ephraim (Fa, alias Aÿ) on the 2nd$_{nd}$son of Chancellor Youya. Anga was Job's African name. Aÿ was married to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui was the 3$_{th}$and the last daughter of the couple Job-Hely or Anga-Ola. The children of Fa (Ephraim) were also the grandchildren of Anga (Job). The known sons of General Ay were Pajer and Nakhtmin. The known daughters of Ay were Nefertiti and Smenkhare. Nefertiti and Smenkhare were respectively the 11th$_{th}$and the 12th $_{th}$Pharaoh of the 18th$_{th}$Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Ay, their father, was the 14th$_{th}$Pharaoh of the 18th$_{th}$Dynasty. The District of Farafangana belonged to Kakaia daughter of Joseph, to Ephraim and to Job.

3.8.5.3. The District of Midongy South (Job).

Midongy, also known as "Mi-D-Ongy," "Mi-D-Anga," or "Mitanni-D-Anga," means "Mitanni, the gate or house of Anga." It also means "Mitanni, the gate or house of Job." Job the Mitannian was also referred to by Africans as Anga. Rangahy or Ranga means "Sir" in Malagasy. The expression "ny vola no maha Ranga (hy)" means "a rich man is synonymous with Ranga (hy)." Job was descended from Uts, the eldest son of Nahor. The Mitanni of the Bronze Age was the equivalent of Paddan Aram in the Bible. The District of Midongy belonged entirely to Anga (Job) or to the couple Anga-Ola or Job-Hely. The District of Midongy belonged entirely to all the descendants of the couple Job-Hely. The South District of Midongy belonged 100% to Job.

3.8.5.4. The District of Vangaindrano (Job, Ephraim, Roan, Joseph's father-in-law).

Vangaindrano, or "B-Anga-Aÿ-Roan," means "the Household of Anga, Aÿ, and Roan." Roan, Ra-An, or Rano was the High Priest and sacrificer of On in Ancient Egypt. Roan was the Chancellor's father-in-law.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). Roan was the equivalent of Potiphera in the Bible. Roan was the father of Tuya, Tuya's wife. Tuya's second son was Ay. The

General Pharaoh Ay was one of Roan's grandsons. Tuya was Ashnath or Ash-Nitra from the Bible. Ash Nitra means "Singer of God." Tuya was the Superior of the Recluses of the God Amun. Tuya was the Chief Singer of the temple of the God Amun. Anga was the "Extremely wealthy owner of the copper and other precious stone quarries of the Black Continent during the Bronze Age." Anga was Job from the Bible. Ay (Ephraim) was married to one of the daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui-Mena. Hennouttaoui was one of the three daughters of the couple Job-Hely or Anga-Ola. Ay's mother was also married to Job in 2ndewedding. The District of Vangaindrano belonged to the children of Aÿ and to the children who are both descendants of the two High Priests Anga and Roan.

3.8.5.5. The District of Vondrozo (Benjamin and his son Rosch).

Vondrozo, also known as "Vondj-Rozo," "Bondj-Rozo," or "Benja-Rosch," means "Benjamin and Rosch." Manambondro, also known as "Mane-Bondj," means "Manasseh-Benjamin." Benjamin was the youngest son of Jacob and the brother of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**Hvé (Youya). Rosh was the 7ththson of Benjamin. The Vondrozo District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9. The Ancient Province of Toleara (Thola son of Issachar and Eri son of Gad).

Toleara or "Thola-Eri" means Thola and Eri. Thola was the eldest son of Issachar. Eri was the 5thth Issachar was the 5th son of Gad.thGad was the eldest son of Zilpah and Jacob. The ancient province of Toleara was also called "Tolozy" or "Thola-Uts." Toleara and Tolozy are synonymous. Eri, the son of Gad, was the grandson of Rutheus. Zilpah, Gad's mother, was one of the daughters of Rutheus, also known as Ra-Itasy or Ra-Itasy. The two sisters Zilpah and Bilhah were the two daughters of Rutheus (Ra-Itasy). Job and Rutheus were both descendants of Uz. Jacob was a descendant of Abraham, while Job and Rutheus were descendants of Nahor. Abraham and Nahor were sons of Terah. The ancient province of Toleara (Tolozy) belonged to both the descendants of Abraham and Nahor. The province of Toleara was 100% proto-Jewish.

The Ancient Province of Toleara included 4 Regions: Androy, Anosy, Menabe and Atsimo-Andrefana.

3.9.1. The Androy Region (Manassé and Rouia, granddaughter of Manassé)

Androy or "An-Rouia" means "Anan and Rouia". Anan was the eldest son of the Chancellor **You**ssef-**Ya**Hvé (Youya). The Androy Region was part of the original Province of Tsiombe or "Uts-Omby." Rouia was one of the granddaughters of Anan, the Viceroy of Egypt. Rouia was the daughter of Abimelki, the brother of Makir. Anan had two sons by one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Abimelki, one of Anan's sons, died young, leaving two orphans: Rouia and Melki. Rouia was the wife of Raïa, the commander of the Pharaohs' chariot army, drawn by one or two horses. Raïa was the grandson of Repyt (Rapeto). Pay, Raïa's father, was a royal scribe. When Anan and other Tribes of Jacob migrated permanently to Madagascar, the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple (Rouia's maternal grandparents) became Rouia's adoptive parents. In the Ancient Province

From Antananarivo, Rouia had a territory which she named Rapeto (Ambohidrapeto). Mouttouya, the wife of Pharaoh Seti Ier, the 2ndPharaoh of the 18thth
The Dynasty of the Pharaohs of Egypt was the daughter of the couple Ruya and Raia. The Aloalo script is a type of hieroglyphic Proto-Sinaitic writing; the words Ruya and Raia are easily legible in most contemporary Aloalo. The Androy Region belonged entirely to Anan and his granddaughter Ruya. The Androy Region was 100% Proto-Jewish.

The Androy Region included 4 Districts: Ambovombe Androy, Bekily, Beloha and Tsiombe.

3.9.1.1. The District of Ambovombe Androy (Manassé and Rouia, granddaughter of Manassé)

Ambovombe or "An-Vovo-Ombe" means "An, Director of the cattle pens." In Egypt, the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Youya was also the Director of the Pharaohs' Cattle Parks. His eldest son, Anan, by hereditary right, also became the Director of the Pharaohs' Cattle Parks. In Madagascar, the original Province of Uts-Ombe was the cattle park of the Great Island. Uts-Ombe, or Tsiombe, was one of the six original Provinces of Madagascar. Anan was married to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui was one of the daughters of the Job-Hely couple. Part of the former original Province of Tsiombe became Anan's property. The Ambovombe District was the cattle park of the Youya and Job families. Anan's descendants through his mother-in-law, Hennouttaoui, inherited this territory.

Androy, or "An-Rouia," means "Anan and Rouia." Anan was the grandfather of the orphan Rouia. Abimelki, one of Anan's two sons, had died young, leaving Rouia and Melki orphaned. Anan was married in 1eramarriage to one of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple. Hennouttaoui was one of the three daughters of the Job-Hely couple. Anan and Hennouttaoui shared the same mother, Hely (Rahely). When Anan left Egypt permanently, the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple took over the care and education of their granddaughter, Rouia.

The Ambovombe Androy District belonged entirely to Anan and his granddaughter Rouia. The Ambovombe Androy District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.1.2. The District of Bekily (Kily Ketsa daughter of Job).

Bekily or "Be-Ke-Hely" means "the household of Hely's second daughter." Ketsia or Ketsa (Ke-Uts) was Hely's second daughter. Ke-Hely and Ke-Uts are identical. For example, Ketoura and Ke-Twaré are identical. Ketsa had also inherited vast territory in the ancient province of Antananarivo; the Tampoketsa Plateau (T-Ampy-Ketsa) belonged to Ampy (Huppim) and Ketsa. Ampy (Huppim) was the 9ththBenjamin's son. Ketsa and Benjamin were both children of Lady Hely. Kehely (Kily) or Ketsa (Ke-Uts) were synonymous: Hely designated the wife, Uts (Job) designated the husband. The name "tamarind tree" was associated with the name of the second daughter of the Job-Hely couple. The District of

Bekily belonged entirely to Kehely (Kily), also known as Ketsa, the second daughter of the Job-Hely couple. It was 100% Nahor territory.

3.9.1.3. The District of Beloha (Ashbel son of Benjamin and Joseph).

Beloha or “Belo-Youya” or “Asch**beautiful**"Youya" means "Asch's association"**beautiful**and Youya.” Ashbel was the 3rdthBenjamin's son. Chancellor Youssef-Yahvé (Youya) was Benjamin's brother. The Beloha District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.1.4. The District of Tsiombe (Job).

Tsiombe, also known as Tsihombe or "Uts-Ombe," was one of the sons of the Lord of Uts, also called Job. Uts-Ombe was one of the sons of Job and Hely. He was the Director of Cattle Parks in Madagascar from 1380 BC. At the time, the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Job (Youya) was 54 years old, and Job and Hely had been married for 45 years. They had seven sons and three daughters. Job was the son of Uz, the eldest son of Nahor. Hely was the son of Laban, the youngest son of Nahor. The district of Zion belonged entirely to Zion, a descendant of Nahor, Abraham's brother. The district of Zion belonged entirely to Job.

3.9.2. The Anosy Region (Manassé and Job).

Anosy, or "An-Uts" or "Anana-Uts," means "Anana and Uts." Anana was the eldest son of the Chancellor.**You**ssef-**Ya**hvé (Youya). Anana was Mitannian-Egyptian.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya), the father of Ananah, was Joseph of the Bible. Yuya was the eldest son of Rachel (Hely), son of Jacob. Jacob was one of Abraham's grandsons. Jacob was 15 years old when his grandfather Abraham died; Jacob and Abraham were sleeping together on the day of Abraham's death. Ananah had married in 1eraAnana was one of the daughters of the couple Hennouttaoui-Mena. Her wife was also Mitannian-Egyptian. Hennouttaoui was one of the daughters of the couple Job-Hely. Hennouttaoui was Keren from the Bible. The Lord of Uz was Job. Uz was the eldest son of Nahor. Abraham and Nahor were two of the three sons of Terah. The Anosy region belonged to Anana and the children of the couple Job-Hely.

The Anosy Region included 3 Districts: Amboasary Sud, Betroka and Tolanaro.

3.9.2.1. The District of Amboasary South (Manassé, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph, Aser).

Amboasary or “An-Bou-Aser” or “An-Bao-Aser” or “Anana-Bao (Moutemne**bou**)-Aser” means “the association of Anana, of Moutemne**bou**(Bao) and Asher." Anana was the eldest son of the couple Tuya and Yuya. Anana was the former Viceroy of Lower Egypt. Anana was the 1erKing of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. Anana was Manasseh the proto-Jew. Anana was Mane of the Mitanni. Bao was the 3thdaughter of the couple Tuya and Youya. Bao was married to General Nakhtmin. The latter was the general in charge of administering the Zara Royal Complex dedicated to Queen Tiyi. The eldest daughter of the couple Tuya and Youya was Queen Tiyi, who became Queen of Egypt at the age of 11. Asher was the second son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. Gad was Asher's older brother. The flotilla called "Aserdan," one of the branches of the Sea Peoples of

The Bronze Age belonged to the two half-brothers Asher and Dan. Asher was the son of Zilpah, and Dan was the eldest son of Bilhah. Zilpah and Bilhah were the two daughters of Rufus (Ra-Tasy or Ra-Itasy). Job and Rufus were both descendants of Uz, the eldest son of Nahor. Asher's father was a descendant of Abraham. Asher's mother was a descendant of Nahor. Ananah and Bao were both descendants of Joseph and Tuya. Joseph was a descendant of Jacob and Rachel (Hely). Jacob was a descendant of Abraham. Rachel was a descendant of Nahor, and Laban, Rachel's father, was the youngest son of Nahor. The South Amboasary District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.2.2. The District of Betroka (Zanaka and Manana, the last two daughters of Manassé).

Betroka, or "Bet-Rouka," means "the Rouka household." It was the Rouka family who discovered Madagascar. Around 1380 BC, three families—the family of Chancellor Youya, the family of the Minister of Finance and Land Management, and the Job-Hely couple—acquired Madagascar. The Rouka thalassocracy was granted one of the original provinces of Madagascar. It was originally called the Rouka Province. Later, part of it became Androka and Betroka. Anana married in 3thHe married one of the princesses from the Ruka thalassocracy. From this union were born two daughters: Zanaka and Manana. When the Ruka continued their wanderings across the high seas, the descendants of the two daughters, Zanaka and Manana, inherited the Betroka District. The Ryukyu people of southern Japan and the Ruka of Madagascar are similar. The Betroka District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.2.3. The District of Tolanaro (Tola son of Issachar, Manasseh son of Joseph and Eri son of Gad).

Tolanaro, or "Thola-An-Eri" or "Thola-Anan-Eri," means "the association of Thola, Anan, and Eri." Thola was the eldest son of Issachar. Anan was the eldest son of Chancellor Youssef-Yahveh (Yuya). Eri was the 5ththson of Gad. Of his six brothers born to Jacob and Leah, only Issachar left Egypt permanently to live outside the Egypt of the monotheistic Pharaoh Akhenaten/Amenhotep IV. The reason was politico-religious: Issachar refused to worship the sole Sun God of Amenhotep IV. Issachar and his other half-brothers refused to worship any gods other than Yahweh, the God of Yuya. The Chancellor **You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya) bore the name of the God Yahweh. Part of the name of Madagascar was derived from Issachar. Ma-Da-Ga-Issachar. Ma or Manasseh, the proto-Jew; Da or Dan, the proto-Jew; Ga or Gad, the proto-Jew; Issachar, the proto-Jew. Madagascar was 100% proto-Jewish. The population was called Madagais or Madecasse. Madagais or Ma-Da-Ga-Is derived from the names of the four sons of Jacob, each from a different mother. Manasseh, through Joseph, was descended from Rachel (Hely); Dan was descended from Zilpah; Gad was descended from Bilhah; and Issachar was descended from Leah. The seven Tribes of Jacob who never experienced slavery in Egypt were Manasseh, Ephraim, Benjamin, Dan, Gad, Asher, and Issachar. The District of Tolanaro belonged entirely to Tola son of Issachar, to Manasseh, and to Eri son of Gad. The District of Tolanaro was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.3. The Menabe Region (Mena the descendant of Toara, son-in-law of Job).

Menabe, or "Mena-Be," means "Lord Mena." Genealogically, Mena was a direct descendant of the General Architect Twaré, or "Toara" in Malagasy. Mena's famous ancestor was the architect who modernized the Bouhen fortress. The names "Tour" and "Tower" derive from this renowned architect. In Ancient Egypt, positions were passed down from father to son, and Mena inherited some of Twaré's responsibilities. Mena served as both Minister of Finance and Minister of Land Management. He passed on the art of topography and land management to his two sons, Sa and Ka. It was Mena's two sons who established the territorial division of Ancient Madagascar. They were also exceptional geographers. The names of the rivers and the ancient "nomes" (regions) of Madagascar were given by the two brothers based on the names of their heirs. Mena was married to the most beautiful woman in Egypt at the time. Hennouttaoui, the Mitannian Princess, was his wife. Hennouttaoui was the 3thdaughter of the Job-Hely couple. Hennouttaoui was Keren of the Bible. The Keren-Mena or Kirano-Mena couple personally own the Malagasy city of "Kiranomena". Mena was the son-in-law of the famous Prophet Job who remarried in 2ndemarriage to Hely. Three daughters and seven sons were born of this union. In 1eraAt the wedding, Hely married Jacob, and two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, were born of this union. The term "Sakalava" or "Sa-Ka-Ala-Hevi" derived from four names. "Sa" and "Ka" were the two sons of the couple Hennouttaoui-Mena. Ala or Bela was the eldest son of Benjamin, who was Hennouttaoui's half-brother through Hely, their common mother. Hevi was the son of Dinah and Shechem, the Prince of the Hivites, son of King Hamor. Mutemwia was the Mitannian name of Dinah, Jacob's only daughter. At the age of eleven, Dinah was abused by the Prince of the Hivites; Dinah became pregnant, and through trickery, Dinah's brothers murdered King Hamor and Prince Shechem. Following this terrible tragedy, Dinah and Rahely were rescued by the Mitannians and brought back to the Kingdom of Mitanni. A son was born to Dina; he bore the name of his father's tribe, and was called Hevi, also known as "Evo" or "Ava." The objectives of Dina and Rahely's exfiltration were twofold: to save Dina from death and disgrace, and to give Rahely in marriage to Job. Job married Hely in 2ndewedding. Twenty-one years later, Youssef-Yahvé (Youya) became Chancellor of Egypt at the age of 30. Upon assuming office, Youya had arranged the marriage of Mutemwia (Dina) to the future Thutmose IV. The union of the future Thutmose IV and Mutemwia (Dina) produced the future Amenhotep III, who became Pharaoh around the age of 12 or 13. Mutemwia (Dina) and Hennuttawi were half-sisters: Dina's mother and Hennuttawi's mother were both daughters of Laban. In Egypt, Mena was very powerful because he was the direct heir of the famous General-Architect Twaré and the son-in-law of Job, the richest man in the world at the time. Mena had acquired a province during the first territorial division of Madagascar. Mena was also the brother-in-law of**You**ssef- **Ya**Yuya (Youya). The two sons of**You**ssef-**Ya** Hvé (Youya), Anana and Aÿ, had married two of the daughters of the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple.

The Menabe Region included 5 Districts: Belon 'i Tsiribihina, Mahabo, Manja, Miandrivazo and Morondava.

3.9.3.1. The District of Belon 'i Tsiribina (Aschbel son of Benjamin, Tsiry grandson of Joseph)

Belon 'i Tsiribina or “Belo n Tsiry Bouhen” or “Asch**beautiful**"n Tsiry Bouhen" means "the association of Aschbel, Tsiry, and Bouhen." Aschbel was the 3rdthBenjamin's son. Benjamin was one of Mena's brothers-in-law. Hennouttaoui and Benjamin shared the same mother, Rahely (Hely). Tsiry or Tjuro was the son of the Taemouad couple.**jesy**(Jesy)-Houy. Taemouad**jesy**(Jesy) was the 2ndndedaughter of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Youya (Hvé), she was the wife of Viceroy Houy. The latter was the inventor of the reconstituted stones that were used in the construction of the Pyramids and Palaces of the second half of the 18th century.thDynasty of the Pharaohs. Reconstituted stones were the origin of modern concrete. Viceroy Houy was also the commander of the Buhen fortress; his son Tjuro (Tsiry) later succeeded him in this position. The Belon 'i Tsiribina District belonged to Aschbel and Tsiry. Both were descended from Lady Hely. The Belon 'i Tsiribihina District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.3.2. The District of Mahabo (Manassé, Joseph, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph).

Mahabo or "Ma-Youya-Bou" or "Manassé-Youya-Moutmne"**bou**(Bou) » represents the son, the father, and the daughter. Manasseh was the eldest son of Joseph. Manasseh, the proto-Jew, was Anana the Egyptian. Anana was Viceroy of Lower Egypt before he migrated permanently to Madagascar. Anana was the Admiral who commanded the flotilla flying the flag "Danana or D-Anan," which means "the Gate of Anana."**Yous**sef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya) was the Chancellor to three successive Pharaohs: Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV, and Amenhotep III. The Tuya-Yuya couple and the Hennuttawi-Mena couple were related by blood and by shared interests. Hennuttawi and Yuya were half-sisters through Hely, their common mother. Yuya's two sons and two of the Hennuttawi-Mena couple's daughters were married. Anana's two sons, Abimelki and Makir, were grandsons of both Tuya-Yuya and Hennuttawi-Mena. Anana's two daughters, Amenia and Siatra, were also granddaughters of both Tuya-Yuya and Hennuttawi-Mena. Pharaoh Amenhotep III was also the grandson of Leah, the sister of Yuya and Hennuttawi's mother. Queen Tiyi was also Hennouttaoui's niece. Moutmne**bou**(Bou) was the 3rdthdaughter of the Touya-Youya couple. She was the wife of General Nakhtmin. The Mahabo District belonged entirely to the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya and his two children. The Mahabo District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.3.3. The District of Manja (Manassé).

Manja, or "Mane-Jah" or "Manasseh-Yahweh," represents Manasseh with the God Jehovah. In Egypt, Manasseh, the proto-Jew, was the 2ndndProphet of the God Yahweh. The Chancellor**You** ssef- **Ya**Yuya was the 1sterProphet of the God Yahweh. Manasseh, the proto-Jew, was also Ananna the Egyptian. The Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya was the 1sterProphet of the God Amun. It was the Prophet Manasseh who introduced the name "Zanahary" or "Jah is" to Madagascar.

Creator of all things.” It was also the Prophet Anana who introduced the name “Andriamanitra” or “Andjuna-Amon-Nitra” to Madagascar. In ancient Egyptian, the word Andjuna means Lord, and the word Nitra means God. The compound word “Andjuna-Amon-Nitra” means “Lord-Amon-is-God.” The District of Manja was the spiritual center or place of pilgrimage reserved for the God “Jah, Yahweh” of the proto-Jews. The District of Manja belonged entirely to the High Priest Manasseh. The District of Manja was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.3.4. The District of Miandrivazo (Ard son of Benjamin, Hazo son of Nahor).

Miandrivazo, or "Mi-Andry-B-Hazo," or "Mitanni-Andry(Ard)-B-Hazo," means "the association of Mitanni, Andry (Ard), and the House of Hazo." The Mitanni and Padan Aram of the Bible are identical. The Kingdom of Mitanni was founded by Terah and his two sons, Nahor and Abraham. The legendary King Kirta was Terah or Nahor. Abraham was King Shuttarna I.er King Barratarna was Uts, the eldest son of Nahor. The Bara of Africa and Madagascar descended from the sons of King Barratarna. King Shuttarna 1erhad bequeathed the Kingdom of Mitanni to Parshatatar, or Bethuel of the Bible. The Kingdom of Mitanni was not divinely reserved for the direct descendants of Abraham. The Kingdom of Mitanni belonged to the two brothers Uz and Bethuel. Job was descended from Uz. Andry, or Ard, was the 10th thand the last son of Benjamin. Njaka and Ard (Andry) had founded the Indonesian capital "Jakarta" or "Njaka-Ard". Njaka was the eldest son of the Anana-Rivo couple. The latter was the daughter of General Marry-annu (Merina). Hazo was the 5ththNahor's son. The descendants of Patriarch Hazo had occupied Amurru, which became the Bronze Age Amurru Kingdom. The Amurru Kingdom was ruled by Pharaoh Thutmose III and his descendants. Pharaoh Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye were also descended from Nahor, as were the rulers of Amurru. Bethuel was the father of Rebecca and Laban. Laban was the father of Leah and Rachel (Rahely), two of Jacob's four wives. Uz, the ancestor of Job, was Nahor's eldest son. During the reign of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, the descendants of Patriarch Hazo maintained good relations with Queen Tiye and her husband. Later, the Amurru Kingdom fell under the rule of other, non-Egyptian rulers. The Sea Peoples of the Red Sea and the islands of the Indian Ocean attacked this territory to liberate the children of Hazo. The territory was besieged by the Sea Peoples and had fallen to fire and bloodshed. Hazo's children were freed and migrated permanently to Madagascar. A good number of them inherited lands in Morondava. The Antemoro or An-T-Amourro of Madagascar were the freed descendants of Hazo. Territories throughout Madagascar were granted to them: An **kazo**be, Ma**hazo**, Anati**hazo**, An**kazo**abo, Miandri**vazo**etc. The District of Miandrivazo belonged to the Mitannians, to Andry on the 10ththson of Benjamin who was also Mitannian and of Hazo who was the Sovereign of the lost Kingdom of Amourrou.

3.9.3.5. The District of Morondava (Hazo son of Nahor, Hevi son of Dina).

Morondava, or "Mourro-D-Ava" or "Mourro-D-Hevi," means "Mourro and the gate of Hevi." Mourro was the ruler of the Bronze Age kingdom of Amurru. Mourro, or M-Our, means "Sailors from Our." Mourro and Hazo represent the same person. Hazo was the 5th$_{th}$Nahor's son. The Amurru Kingdom was conquered by other non-Egyptian rulers, and Hazo's sons were oppressed. The Bronze Age Sea Peoples, including the Sea Peoples of Madagascar, besieged the Amurru Kingdom. It fell and was ravaged. The oppressed migrated to Madagascar, where they were granted several territories, including the Morondava District. The descendants of Patriarch Hazo (Mourrou) were the Antemoro of Madagascar. The Hennouttaoui-Mena couple granted the shore of present-day Morondava to Mourrou's (Hazo's) children. Hevi was the son of Dina and Prince Sichem of the Hevii Kingdom. At the age of 11, Dina was pregnant by Prince Sichem. Dina's older brothers tricked Prince Sichem and his father, King Hamor, into killing him to avenge the insult. Dina and Rahely were exfiltrated by the Mitannians to be brought permanently back to the Kingdom of Mitanni. Dina and Shechem's son took the name Hevi. He was the adopted son of Job and Heli. Later, when Joseph, Rahely's son, became Chancellor of Egypt, he took the name**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuya) arranged for Dinah (Mu'tamiya) to marry the future Thutmose IV. The future Amenhotep III was born from this union. Dinah (Mu'tamiya) had two sons: Hevi, son of Prince Shechem of the Hevians, and Amenhotep III, son of Pharaoh Thutmose IV. It was Pharaoh Thutmose IV who welcomed Jacob and his tribe to Egypt. At the time, Dinah (Mu'tamiya) was Queen of Egypt. The Comoro Islands (Hamor or Kamor) were among Dinah's inheritances. The Hennouttaoui-Mena couple also granted vast territories to Hevi, Dinah's only son, son of Prince Shechem. Through Dinah (Mu'tamiya), Hevi was descended from both Nahor and Abraham. The Morondava District belonged to the descendants of Hazo and Dinah.

3.9.4. The Atsimo-Andrefana Region.

Atsimo Andrefana (South-West) was a compound name which has no historical value for the Region in question.

The Atsimo Andrefana Ancient Region included 8 Districts: Ampanihy, Ankazoabo, Benenitra, Beroroha, Betioky Sud, Morombe, Sakaraha and Toleara.

3.9.4.1. The District of Ampanihy (Manasseh, Ephraim, Joseph).

Ampanihy, or "An-Fa-Youya" or "Anana-Ephraim-Youya," represents the two sons and the father. Anana was the Chancellor's eldest son.**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Yuyah). Ananah was Viceroy of Egypt and a Prophet of God. Ephraim was the second son of the Chancellor**You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). The names Ephraim, Fa, Kelya, and Ay were synonymous. Ay was Viceroy, General, and

Pharaoh of Egypt. Yuya was the husband of Tuya. Yuya was the Joseph of the Bible. Tuya was the Ashnath of the Bible. The Ampanihy District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.4.2. The District of Ankazoabo (Manassé, Hazo son of Nahor, Moutemnebou daughter of Joseph).

Ankazoabo or “An-Hazo-Bou” or “Anana-Hazo-Bou (Moutemne**bou**) » means “the association of Anana, Hazo, and Mutemnebu.” Anana was the Viceroy and Prophet of God of Egypt. On his father's side, Anana, also known as Manasseh, was descended from both Abraham and Nahor. Anana's paternal grandmother was one of the granddaughters of Bethuel, the youngest son of Nahor. Anana's paternal grandfather was one of Abraham's grandsons. Hazo was the 5thson of Nahor. Mutemne**bou**(Bou or Bao) was the 3rdthdaughter of the Chancellor **You**ssef-**Ya**Yuya (Youya). Mutemnebu was the wife of General Nakhtmin. The Zara Royal Complex was under the direct administration of General Nakhtmin and his wife Bao. In Ancient Egypt, descendants inherited their parents' positions. The descendants of the Bao-Nakhtmin couple administered the complexes dedicated to the queens and viceroys. These complexes were independent cities designed to ensure the continuity of a dynasty. The pregnant queen or viceroy lived in seclusion under close protection until giving birth. The child destined to be the future king or viceroy was educated in these complexes until they assumed their royal duties. The Ankazoabo District was one of these royal complexes. The Ankazoabo District belonged to Anana, Hazo, and Bao.

3.9.4.3. The District of Benenitra (Manassé).

Benenitra, or "Be-Ene-Nitra" or "Be-Ana-Nitra," means "the Household of Anana and God." The ancient Egyptian name "Nitra" means "God." Benenitra was a permanent gathering place for the worship of God. It was a place of worship and a place for the blessing of the people. Anana was both Viceroy of Lower Egypt and...nd
Prophet of the God Yahweh and the God Amun. The name of the Creator God of all things was called Yahweh by the proto-Jews. For the Egyptians, the God Amun was called Amun. The District of Benenitra was the place of worship and blessing given by King Ananah to his subjects. Descendants of Ananah continued to bless the people and rulers in this place. The District of Benenitra was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.4.4. The District of Beroroha (Beria son of Aser, Rouia granddaughter of Manassé).

Beroroha, or "Beria-Rouia," was the association of Beria and Rouia. Beria was the 4thth Aser's sons. Gad and Aser were the two sons of Zilpa and Jacob. Aser and Dan were Admirals of the Aserdan Fleet. Dan was the eldest son of Bila and Jacob. The first high-seas fleet of proto-Jewish origin was the "Aserdan" Fleet, which was part of the Bronze Age Sea Peoples. The descendants of Aser and Dan were also part of the proto-Jewish Thalassocracy. Rouia was one of Anana's granddaughters. Abimelki, the father of Rouia and Melki, died young, leaving two orphans. The Hennouttaoui-Mena couple

had taken charge of the education of the two orphans. Portions of territory belonging to the Hennouttaoui-Mena couple had been bequeathed to Rouia and Melki. The Androy Region and the Melaky Region were among them. Rouia was married to Raia, the commander-in-chief of the chariots of Ancient Egypt. Mouttouya, one of the daughters of the Rouia-Raia couple, was the wife of Seti I.er, the 2ndPharaoh of the 19ththDynasty of the Pharaohs. Beria descended from Asher. Ruiah descended from Manasseh. The district of Beroroha was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.4.5. The District of Betioky South (Ekhi son of Benjamin).

Betioky or "Beth-Ekhi" means "the Household of Ekhi". The 6thBenjamin's son was Ekhi. All the sons of Benjamin and Joseph acquired vast territories in Madagascar. Ekhi was also a High Priest of the proto-Jewish God "Yahweh." The Betioky-South District was 100% proto-Jewish.

3.9.4.6. The District of Morombe (Hazo son of Nahor).

Morombe, or "Mourro-Ombe," means the Director of the cattle pens of Mourrou. Mourrou was the founder of the Kingdom of Amourrou. Mourro was also Hazo of the Bible, the 5thth Mourrou, son of Nahor, was the ancestor of the Antemoro. The southern part of ancient Madagascar consisted of several cattle parks belonging to the King and various Viceroys. Tsiombe and Morombe were among these cattle park directors. Tsiombe, or Uts-ombe for the Uts people, and Mourrou for the Antemoro. The Morombe district was 100% Hazo, son of Nahor.

3.9.4.7. The Sakaraha District (Necropolis)

Sakaraha was the equivalent of Saqqara in Ancient Egypt. It is a vast necropolis in Madagascar. The Sakaraha District served as a necropolis, or collection of ancestral tombs, for the Kings and Viceroys of Madagascar.

3.9.4.8. The District of Toleara or Tolozy (Thola son of Issachar, Eri son of Dan).

Toleara or "Thola-Eri" means the Duo Thola and Eri. Thola was the eldest son of Issachar. Eri was the 5ththson of Gad. The name Madagascar, or "Ma-Da-Ga-Issachar," derived from the names of four proto-Jewish patriarchs: Ma derived from Manasseh, Da from Dan, Ga from Gad, and Issachar was the full name of Issachar. Thola and Eri were descended from Gad-Issachar, or Ga-Issa, or Ga-Sy, or Gasy. When one says "Gasy," it means the descendants of Gad and Issachar. The Tuléarians were the true Ga-Issa, or Gasy; they were descended from Gad and Issachar. Tolozy, or "Thola-Uts," was also the ancient name for Toleara. Uts was the ancestor of Job. Gad, the father of Eri, was the eldest son of Zilpah, son of Jacob. The two sisters Zilpah and Bilhah were the two daughters of Routheus, or Ra-Itasy. Job and Routheus were both descendants of Uz. Routheus' grandson, Eri, was also from Uz. The two words Toleara and Tolozy were identical. The district of Toleara was 100% proto-Jewish.

4. Comparison of the proto-Jewish districts of Madagascar with the districts proposed by Hitler for the deportation of Jews to Madagascar.

The six regions chosen by Hitler for the deportation of Jews to Madagascar were: Sofia, Itasy, Vakinankaratra, Amoron' i Mania, and Ihosy. The ten districts created from these six regions for the deportation of Jews to Madagascar were: Bealanana, Mandritsara, Arivonimamo, Ambatolampy, Faratsiho, Soavinandriana, Betafo, Ambatofinandrahana, Ihosy, and Betroka (Figure 8). These six regions and ten districts were 100% proto-Jewish. Modern Jews are well aware that descendants of the Seven Tribes of Jacob still live in Madagascar, in the land of their patriarchs. These seven tribes had not experienced slavery in Egypt. For over 3,000 years, these seven tribes of Jacob were free, worshipping only the one God, Yahweh.

Figure 7. Regions and Districts of Madagascar proposed by Hitler for the deportation of Jews in Madagascar.

Conclusion.

The first division of Madagascar dates back to 1380 BC. Madagascar was divided into six provinces of unequal size. Youya, Mena, Zanga, Uts, Rouka, and Ombe were the six original provinces. Around 1353 BC, a new division resulted in six new provinces, much more balanced in size: Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Toamasina, Mahazanga, Fianarantsoa, and Toleara. Each of the six new provinces was composed of three to seven regions. Each region was composed of three to nine districts. King Anana (Manasseh) was the first^{er}Sovereign of the Confederate Kingdom of Madagascar. The four Patriarchs, Manasseh, Dan, Gad, and Issachar, gave their names to this new Kingdom: Ma-Da-Ga-Issachar. The inhabitants of the Kingdom were known as "Madagassa" or "Ma-Da-Ga-Issa," diminutives of the names of the four Patriarchs descended from the four wives of Jacob. All the Regions and Districts bore proto-Jewish names or names of the sons of Terah, the father of the three brothers Nahor, Abraham, and Haran. All Malagasy people were descendants of Terah, the Terah-Anaka, or the Taranaka. Madagascar was the land of immigration for seven Tribes of Jacob who had never known slavery in Egypt. The Tribes of Manasseh, Ephraim, Dan, Gad, Issachar, Asher, and Benjamin had never known slavery for over 3,000 years. The descendants of these seven tribes still live in Madagascar, still worshipping the One God, Creator of all things, called "Zanahary," "Jah-Nahary," or "Jehovah the Creator." The descendants of Jacob lived in harmony with the descendants of Job, Haran (the youngest son of Terah), and Hazo (the fifth son of the Prophet).thson of Nahor, of Mena the Egyptian descended from Toara the General Architect of Bouhen, of Rouka the 1^{era}Thalassocracy of the history of humanity and of Arivo, the Commander-in-Chief of the 1000 chariots drawn by one or two Hyksos horses and driven by Marryannu or Merina. The Regions had been created for more than 24 Patriarchs so that the children of Abraham, Nahor, and Haran could live with dignity for centuries upon centuries in the company of their God Yahweh.